

*K*

Mr. CLARKE,

*I Have perused this Work, call'd  
the Kalendarium Universale ;  
and as I find it agreeable to the  
System of Gardening, I think it  
worthy the Use of the Publick ;  
which in my Opinion will be great-  
ly advantaged by it.*

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

*Rich. Bradley.*

824

*Kalendarium Universale :*  
OR, THE  
**GARDINER'S**  
**Universal CALENDAR.**

CONTAINING

An ACCOUNT of the several Monthly Operations in the KITCHEN-GARDEN, FLOWER-GARDEN, and PARTERRE throughout the Year.

AND ALSO,

Experimental Directions for performing all manner of Works in GARDENING, whether relating to Sowing, Planting, Pruning, Herbs, Flowers, Shrubs, Trees, Evergreens, &c. with the Products of each Month.

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*In a Method wholly New.*

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Taking in the whole Business of  
**GARDENING and HORTICULTURE.**

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L O N D O N :

a. 3581.

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T O

His Grace the DUKE of  
**DEVONSHIRE.**

MY LORD,



AVING the Ho-  
nour to be personal-  
ly known to your  
Grace, and it being  
my Business to find out Merit,

A 3

I hope

## *DEDICATION.*

I hope it will not be esteem'd unpardonable to implore your Patronage of the following Sheets.

THE Subject of GARDENING is so truly Great, that it claims the most Illustrious Personage for its Patron and Protector: And the Happiness of Princes consists in Retiring from the Cares and Anxieties of Courts, to rural Scenes, the gay Delights, and natural Varieties of a Flourishing Garden.

THIS,

## DEDICATION.

THIS, my Lord, will plead  
my Pardon for addressing my  
Labours to your Grace; and  
happy 'twill be for me, if on  
your Grace's visiting your be-  
loved CHATSWORTH, you  
shall vouchsafe to employ the  
least Portion of your Time  
in perusing a Work which in-  
forms your Grace how the  
most delightful Objects are  
to be rais'd and cultivated.

I SHALL not presume to  
enter into your Grace's Cha-  
racter, the usual Topick of  
*Dedications*, or to make any  
further Apology, but beg you  
will

## *DEDICATION.*

will accept what none can offer with more profound Respect, than,

MY LORD,

Your GRACES

most Humble,

most Obedient, and

Devoted Servant.

P R E-



# P R E F A C E.



HE greatest Personages in all Ages have been passionate Admirers of a Country Retirement: In the Country, every Thing appears in its native Simplicity; the Inhabitants are religious, the Fair-Sex modest, and every Countenance bears a Picture of the Heart. And what can be a more elegant Amusement, to a good and great Man, than to inspect the beautiful Products of Fields and Gardens, when every Month has its pleasing

ii P R E F A C E.

*pleasing Abundance of Plants and Flowers?*

A GARDEN yields Profit and Delight, free from the Anxiety and Remorses of a Court. Its Varieties eternally please us, when the greatest Magnificence becomes a Burden; and if Innocence be our greatest Happiness, where can we find it but in a Country Life? In Fields and Gardens we have Pleasure unmix'd, Joy unenvied, and Beauties unsought after; and any Discovery for the Improvement of them, is highly Praise-worthy. In the growth of a Plant or a Tree, we view the Progress of Nature, and ever observe that all her Works have a natural Proneness to Beauty and Perfection.

To cultivate this Beauty, is a Task becoming the politeſt of Persons; this is ſo generally understood, that there are very few Gentlemen of late, who are not themſelves their chief Gardiners; and certainly it redounds more to the Honour and Satisfaction of a Gardiner, that he

is

## P R E F A C E.      iii

*is a Preserver and Pruner of Plants and Flowers, than to the greatest General that he cuts off Human Race.*

*As to the following Work, I have only to take Notice, that my Design and Method being New; I hope I shall at least be pardoned by the Publick: I have taken care that every Thing may be depended upon; and not made use of the word Experimental without Truth for its Foundation. I am not without some New Improvements, methodically treated of; nor have I omitted any thing in so small a Compass, that contributes to illustrate a Subject the most agreeable to most Sorts of Persons, and particularly entertaining to all elegant Minds.*

*I am not discouraged by the many Productions already extant, on the Business of Gardening, to proceed in a Design of this Nature; because I am sensible of their Defects as to Method: And happy is that Writer who communicates this Knowledge, or indeed any other, in a Method the plainest and most concise.*

*The*

The Method I have observ'd in this Treatise is the following: Every Month I have divided into three Parts, the First treats of Works, the Second of the manner of their Performing, and the Third of Products. I have also subdivided each of these Parts into as many Heads; the First of the Kitchen-Garden, the Second of the Fruit-Garden, and the Third of the Parterre and Flower-Garden. All which I hope will be approv'd of by the Judicious.



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Kalendarium Universale:  
OR, THE  
GARDINER'S  
Universal CALENDAR.

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JANUARY.

*The Works of this Month.*

**T**HE Month of *January*, being in its Nature severely Cold, is not so productive of the Works of Gardening, as some of the succeeding Months; when the Weather is more kind and indulgent to all Sorts of Vegetables.

B

But

2 Month of JANUARY.

But however, in the KITCHEN-GARDEN, the following Works are now to be done. You are to sow *Cucumber* and *Melon* Seeds, on Hot-Beds; and this 'tis adviseable to repeat every Week, to guard against Accidents. The Plants in the Hot-Beds must have the Sun given them thro' the Glasses at proper Seasons, to preserve them from the pernicious Fumes and Steam of the Bed; which may be also prevented by allowing a Quantity of Earth, six Inches thick, to cover the Dung, which suppresses the Steams, and keeps them under. Make Hot-Beds for *Asparagus*.

Sow small Sallads, of *Raddish*, *Cresses* and *Lettuce* upon Hot-Beds made declining; allowing them Air, when seasonable: And now you are to plant *Mint* upon Hot-Beds for Sallading. Plant *Strawberries* upon a moderate Hot-Bed, for early Fruit; and dress your *Strawberries* with fresh Earth. Give also fresh Earth to your *Sage*, *Thyme*, and other sweet Herbs, without impeding their Roots.

Plant

## Month of JANUARY. 3

Plant *Cabbages, Turnips, Carrots, and Parsnips* for Seed. Sow *Hotspur-Peas*, and other early *Peas* and *Beans*. Set Traps for Mice and other Vermin, which destroy them.

Continue to trench Ground, and lay it in Ridges; and if the Weather be frosty, all necessary Manures are to be brought into the Garden for enriching the Ground.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN continue the pruning of *Vines*, which have been neglected in the Months of *November* and *December*. You are likewise to prune large *Orchard Trees*, taking away the luxuriant Branches close to the Stem.

Continue and compleat the pruning of *Pears*, both those against a Wall and Standards. *Pears, Apples and Plums*, on *Espaliers*, are also this Month to be pruned as Dwarfs. Decay'd and dead Branches of Trees are to be cut away; and too much Wood of others is to be avoided, especially in the middle of the Trees. At the latter-end of

4      Month of JANUARY.

the Month gather *Cyons* for *Grafts*, from *Pears* and *Plums*, and lay them half-way in the Earth 'till the next Month, the grafting Season, which will make them take the better; and if they are to be sent any Distance, it is best to stick their Ends in Clay, and bind them together with a Straw-band.

It is now the best Time to remove *Large Trees*; for the Weather being frosty, the Clod of Earth about the Roots remains entire, and preserves the Trees. Uncover the Roots of such Trees as are too luxuriant, abating some of their large Roots. After a Shower of Rain, cleanse Fruit-Trees from Moss, with the Back of a Knife, or a Hair-cloth; and pick Snails from Fruit-Trees.

It is also now a good Time to make Compositions of Earth, by mixing several Soils of different Natures together, as Sand with Clay, &c. which for Trees and other durable Plants has been preferred to Dung. They must lie some time before used.

In

Month of JANUARY. 5

In the FLOWER-GARDEN, if the Weather is open, plant *Anemony* and *Ranunculus* Roots. New Earth, with light Mould, the Roots of *Auricula's*; and fill up the Chinks round the Sides of the Pots: But disturb not the Roots; nor bury any of the Leaves, which moulders them away.

Fling loose Straw over your Beds of *Anemonies* and *Ranuncula's*; and preserve, from continu'd Rains and other bad Weather, your earlier Sorts of Flowers, with Mattings or other supported Coverings. Upon a thaw of Snow, where there are no such Coverings, remove it as expeditiously as possible, for Snow-Water has a very ill Effect upon the Roots of Flowers. Guard well against Mice.

Carefully roll Gravel-Walks after Frost and Rain, which kills the Moss.

In the GREEN-HOUSE pick off all withered and mouldy Leaves from Plants. Give no Water to any Plant, unless there be the last Necessity, that it cannot support without it: And if

the Weather be severe, it is best not to make the Plants grow by any forced Heat, because the Shoots are sickly and untimely; but rather endeavour to keep out the Cold.

Upon a Thaw, it is good to make small Charcoal Fires, at the same time letting in a little Air, the Weather being not very Cold, to dry Damps and Vapours.

Now is the time to provide all Sorts of Garden Tools.

### *The Works of this Month,*

#### *HOW PERFORM'D.*

**I**N the KITCHEN-GARDEN, the greatest Business of this Month is the Management of Hot-Beds. To make a *Hot-Bed* for common Use, in some part of your Garden well expos'd to the Sun; and 'tis so much the better if under a warm Wall defended from the North-East and South-westerly Winds, mark out the Extent and Dimensions of your Bed, as Occasion shall

shall require, (wherein four Foot is the usual Breadth) and drive Stakes into the Ground on every Side, about a Foot asunder; and being a Yard above Ground at least, wind the Stakes round with Rods in the Nature of Wattling, or rather with Rope made of Hay or Straw; then fill it with new Horse Dung, and wet Litter, treading it down very hard at three several Times in the filling, so that the whole may be of an equal Hardness. The Bed being so made, fix your wooden Frames, fitted to the same for the Reception of the Mould at Top, and for the Support of the Glass-Frames for covering Slope-ways; in the doing whereof, Care is to be taken that there be sufficient Room left both for the Earth and the shooting of your Plants: Then put in rich sifted Earth, of the best Mould you can get, four Inches thick; or what is preferable to it, the Earth of an old Hot-Bed well rotted. The Bed must be covered with Matts, or Straw, supported with short Sticks; and so remain about a Week before it will

8      *Month of JANUARY.*

abate its extream Heat, so as to be in a fit Temper for Use; which you may know, by thrusting a small Rod as far into the Bed as you can; and then after its being in some time, pull it out, and you may feel the Heat with your Fingers. It ought to be warm and not hot; and when the Heat lesseneth at any time, you may renew it, by applying new Dung to the Sides of your Bed; or it may be done by stirring of the Bed.

When your Plants, &c. are come up in the Hot-Bed, give them Air, and acquaint them with the Sun by degrees; and when they are strong enough, they are to be removed either to a second Hot-Bed, less hot, or into very rich Earth, keeping them from the Mid-day Sun 'till well settled, giving them frequent gentle Waterings. Plants in Hot-Beds are to be defended from the cold Air, by covering the Glasses a little before Sun-set, with Litter and Matts.

Most Gardiners make their Seed-Beds for Melons and Cucumbers in this Month, for

## Month of JANUARY. 9

for the raising and cultivating them before their natural Season : And this is done tho' the Ground is sometimes cover'd with Snow. But to go to work more successfully ; it has been recommended, that a Hot-Bed should be prepared, in the first Week of *October*, about four Foot square and two Foot high, wherein the Seeds both of *Melons* and *Cucumbers* are to be sown when the Heat of it is moderated ; a Week after they are come up, plant them four Inches apart on the same Bed, having stirred the Earth very well : In *October* the Days are usually warm, and the Plants may be allow'd to have Air ; which they cannot be with Safety in *January*, when Frosts and Blasts continually reign ; but the Nights are uncertain ; and therefore the Plants must be then covered up close with the Glasses and Matts. In this first raising of Plants, a Gardiner may make them as hardy as he pleases with due Care.

The Seeds of *Melons* are set in the Hot-Bed two or three in a Hole, about an Inch deep ; and some let the Seeds

10 Month of JANUARY.

be first sleep'd in Milk twenty-four Hours. When your Seeds are in the Ground, cover up your Bed to preserve it warm ; and when they are come up, then cover them with Drinking-Glasses, leaving room for a little Air near the Ground. Some Gardiners prescribe to cover your *Melon* Bed two or three Inches with Sand, to encrease the Heat of the Sun by Reflexion ; but Tiles under the Fruit may do as well.

Towards the End of *April* you may remove your *Melon* Plants out of the Hot-Bed, into the Beds wherein they are to grow all the Summer. And *Cucumbers* are propagated after the same manner as *Melons* ; but they are more hardy. See more of *Melons* and *Cucumbers*, Months of *March* and *April*.

To raise *Asparagus* on Hot-Beds, make choice of a Piece of Ground that has been made rich with Dung, and well dug and mellow'd ; upon which strike out Lines at seven or eight Inches apart, and plant the *Asparagus* Roots in them at four Inches distance, when they



they are a Year old : In this Nursery they are to remain two Years, kept clean from Weeds, before they will be fit for the Hot-Bed. The Hot-Bed must be made pretty strong, and be covered immediately with Earth six Inches thick, encompass'd round with Bands of Straw ; in this, plant your *Asparagus Roots*, from the Nursery Beds, as close as they can be placed together without trimming them : This being done, cover the Buds of the Plants two Inches thick with Earth, and let them remain so five or six Days before the Frames and Glasses are put over them ; and then lay on three Inches thick of fresh Earth over the whole. In about ten Days after Planting, the Buds will appear ; and then give them what Air the Season will permit, which makes them green and of a good Taste. The Bed will last good about a Month, producing daily fresh Buds, if the Weather be not too severe : When it begins to cool, warm Horse-Litter laid upon the Glasses every Night, will contribute as much to facilitate the

12 Month of JANUARY.

shoot of the Buds, as if new Dung were applied to the Roots.

The time for this Work is not only in this Month, but from *November* 'till *April*, (making fresh Beds every Month to follow one another for a constant Supply) and in *April* comes in the natural Crop.

A very moderate *Hot-Bed*, made after the manner I have first directed, will serve to propagate early *Strawberries*. And you may make a *Bed* to raise a *Sallad* in a very few Hours, by the Use of powder'd Lime and hot Dung, the Dung being in the middle, and the Lime underneath and at top; and that covered with fine rich Mould.

*Raddishes* are raised on the hot Bed, having sufficient Thickness of good rich light Mould, that they may have Depth to root in before they reach the Dung. And to have large and clean *Raddishes*, make Holes as deep as your Finger, about three Inches distance; into each Hole drop a sound Seed or two, and cover the Seeds a little, leaving the rest of the Hole open; by which

## Month of JANUARY. 13

which means they will grow to the height of the Hole e'er they dilate their Leaves, and yield a long and transparent Root.

You may sow *Raddishes* all the Year, those in the Winter in Hot-Beds.

*Cresses, Lettuce, Mustard*, and other Sallading, are generally rais'd from the Seeds sown in Drills or Lines, in such an Exposure as the Season of the Year requires ; in the Winter Months, on moderate Hot-Beds ; in the Spring, under Glasses and Frames ; and in the Summer, on natural Beds of Earth. *Cresses* sown in the natural Ground in *August*, resist the Frosts of the Winter, and help greatly to enrich Hot-Bed Sallads with the high Taste they maintain by being expos'd in the open Air.

It is the best way to draw the small Herbs up by the Roots from the Hot-Beds. And in sowing a second Crop, Seeds of another Kind should be sown, and not the same Kind in the same Place ; for 'tis the Nature of Earth to love Variety.

The

14 Month of JANUARY.

The Hotspur and other *Peas* are sown in Drills, the Drills about two Foot asunder, that you may have room to go between them, and the Lines running from North to South. When they have shot about six Inches high, earth them about four Inches on both Sides of the Lines, raising a little Bank on the East Sides of them, to defend them from blasting Winds. In *February* a second Crop, and in *March* a third may be sown.

If you set or sow *Peas* in the beginning of the Winter, you must interr twice as many as you need to do, if you stay 'till *February* or *March*, because the cold Weather and the Mice will destroy great part of them.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN this Month we have the pruning of *Vines*, *Pears*, *Plums*, &c. The *Vine* requires a first, second, third, and sometimes a fourth pruning; the first pruning must be perform'd before the end of *February*, and herein the Vigour of the Tree is to be regarded; the lesser and weaker Shoots,

which never bear any Fruit, are to be entirely taken away; and the Number of the other Branches left are to be proportioned, so as to make no Confusion, the thickest and best plac'd being preserved, and their length limited to four or five Buds or Eyes, the first and second whereof, generally speaking, only bear Fruit. The second pruning of the *Vine* is to be done about the middle of *May*, when the Branches have shot two or three Feet, and the Bunches of Grapes are perfectly form'd; it is done by pinching off the Branches about six Inches above the Fruit, after which the Tree is to be nail'd to the Wall. The third pruning of the *Vine* begins about *Mid-summer*, which is design'd to reduce the luxuriant Branches, and by that means let in the Sun to ripen the Fruit; and in this Operation you must have a discretionary Regard to Rains and cold Nights. The fourth pruning, whenever it is necessary, is where a Fruit bearing Branch being not very vigorous, is cut close to the Fruit in the

## 16 Month of JANUARY.

the Month of July; and on the other hand, if your *Vine* be extremely vigorous, this pruning must be used to shorten the long Shoots produc'd from the Extremity of the last pruning.

The *Vine* puts forth the most and the largest Shoots of any other Fruit-Tree; and yet ought always to be kept thinner of Wood than any other Tree. The old Wood is to be cut out, and the Branches of the foregoing Year are generally to be taken away, and their Places to be supplied with new Shoots that are vigorous; but if your *Vine* be old, and you cut off the Stem, supplying its Place with a young one; or you have an occasion to encrease the Stature of the Tree in height or spreading, then the Branches of the last Year are to be shorten'd only, leaving two Eyes.

To prune the *Pear*, Plashing is prov'd, especially of very vigorous Branches, which is perform'd by cutting them about half-way through, near the Place of their shooting, which will sufficiently abate their Vigour:

And

And to fill a Vacancy in a Wall, there is no Management like this; for by this means you may reduce your Tree to what Form and Order you please. But Plashing is not to be practis'd on any Fruit-Trees but the *Pear* or *Plum*; and the reason of it is, that these Trees, particularly the *Pear*, in a rich Soil are apt to be very unruly, running prodigiously into Wood and luxuriant Branches. In the ordinary pruning of the *Pear*, the full bearing Buds which appear very visible when the Leaves are off, and are much fuller and more swell'd than others, are to be carefully preserved; all Branches proceeding from the Knob, whereon the Stalk of a *Pear* grew, are to be taken away, but the Knob it self is to remain; the Extremity of the last Year's pruning is to be taken off, and also all false Wood or Water-Shoots, which are distinguish'd by their Eyes at a greater distance than usual. The Branches of the *Pear* must be extended sideways or horizontally, as much as possible, and none but small Branches suffered to grow in the middle;

dle; nor are any to go directly upward or perpendicularly, because such will quickly be great Wood.

The more vigorous and luxuriant a *Pear* or *Plum* Tree is, the later it is pruned, the better; and in such case it is not too late to do it, after the Tree has begun to shoot. In the pruning the *Dwarf-Pear*, to bring them into too small a Compas, has been esteemed to make them over-confined and unnatural; and therefore *Half-Dwarfs*, suffered to grow seven or eight Foot high, some Persons prefer to *Dwarfs*, which are to be thinned of all unnecessary fruitless Branches, and kept free and open in the middle. The large Branches of the *Pear* Tree are useless in Bearing.

A languishing *Pear* Tree may be restored to Vigour, by pruning and removal into better Ground. The same pruning will serve for *Plums* and *Cherries*, as for *Pears*; and these require very little Skill in their Management.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN, to raise *Anemonies*, let the Roots be planted

ed in Beds of Earth well wrought and sifted, and unmix'd with Dung; and *Anemone* Roots may be encreased by breaking the Knots asunder, which are about the bigness of a small Button, and planting them after they have laid two or three Days in the Sun. About the end of June and in July, is the Season for taking up the Roots of *Anemones*, or sooner if the green Leaves turn yellow before that time. The Roots, being first dry'd in the Sun, are to be preserved in a dry cool Place till the Season comes for their Plantation; or you may keep them in Sand for a Month, and afterwards put them in Papers, and keep them till the time of their Interment.

A thin Layer of rotten Sally-wood, or Willow-Earth, very much forwards the growth of *Anemone* Roots, being put under them at their first transplanting, and steeping the Roots in warm Water, will contribute to their Vegetation.

The Roots of the *Ranunculus* are to be planted in rich sandy Earth, about four

or

20    *Month of JANUARY.*

or five Inches deep ; and when they are come up, they are to have frequent Waterings with Pond-water, or other Water that hath stood for a time in the Sun. You must take great care to defend them from the sharp Winds and Frosts ; for their Leaves being once nipt by the Frost (which will appear by their brown Colour) they will soon perish, and with them the Roots.

For the more effectual Propagation of these Flowers, Earth made of old Thatch or Straw, that hath lain a sufficient time to rot and decay, laid six or eight Inches under the Surface of the Ground, and fill'd up with fine rich Earth, will produce an extraordinary Increase.

Tanner's Bark, or the bottom of a Wood-pile, are likewise very proper Earths for these Flowers, if they are well sifted and mix'd with one third part of natural Soil.

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The PRODUCTS of this Month, of  
FRUITS, PLANTS, and FLOWERS.

IN this Month we have Sallads of *Mint, Cresses, Raddish, young Onions, Sellery and Endive*; the tops of *Burnet and Chervil, and young Lettuce*: And to this Mixture we may add a *Cabbage-Lettuce*, preserved under Glasses. We have also *Sorrel, Parsley, white Beet, Leeks, Thyme, Sage, Winter Marjoram, Clary, Sellery, and other Soup Herbs*: And *Boor Cole, Savoy Cabbages, Sprouts of Dutch and Battersea Cabbages, red and Russia Cabbages, and Spinach*, for Boiling.

Upon Hot-Beds, made in December, we have Plenty of *Asparagus*. We have some Artichokes in the House, preserv'd by setting their Stalks in Sand: And the Roots kept dry in the House, are *Onions, Garlick, Shallots, and Rocambole*. In Sand we have *Carrots, Parsnips, Beets red and white, and Potatoes*, with some *Skirrets*: And in

22 . Month of JANUARY.

the Ground Turnips, Horse-Raddish, and some Carrots sown in July.

The Coldness of this Month hinders not but that we have some *Fruit*; for we are rewarded now with some of the late good Sorts of *Pears*, from the South Walls; such as the *La Chasse-ree*, *Ambret*, *St. Germain*, and the *Col-mar*, which last is esteem'd most excellent when kept so long. We have likewise the *Winter Bon Cretien*; but this Pear, except in an extraordinary Year and as extraordinary Soil, is only fit for Baking.

As to Flowers, we have the Winter *Aconite*, single *Wall-Flowers*, the *Christmas Flower* or *Black Hellebore*, *Snow-Drops*, *Primroses*, the *Winter Hyacinth*, some *Stock-Julyflowers*, single *Anemones*, the *Winter Cyclamen*, *Gentianella*, the *Laurus Tinus*, *Mezerions* white and red, the *Arbutus* or *Strawberry-Tree*, the *Glastenbury-Thorn*; the Plant call'd *Candy-Tuft Tree* is yet in Flower, and some Kinds of the *Gerranium*, with the yellow *Indian* and white *Spanish Jef-sammies*. Some sickly *Orange-Trees* blos-

som

som about this time; several of the *Ficoides* are now in flower, and *Aloes* begin to put forth their flower Stems. The *Holly* and *Pyracantha* are now adorn'd with their scarlet Fruit, and the *Anomum Plinii.*

The *Winter Aconite* may be transplanted in Flower, in this Month.

## FEBRUARY.

### The Works of this Month.

THIS is a Month of great Business to the Gardiner. In the KITCHEN-GARDEN renew the Heat of your Hot-Beds with fresh Dung, and continue to sow *Cucumbers* and *Melons*, as directed in the former Month. Make a large hot Bed for forward *Raddishes* and spring *Carrots*; these may be sown together, because the *Raddishes* may be drawn in

March,

24 Month of FEBRUARY.

*March*, whereby they will make room for the growth of the *Carrots*: The Bed must be covered with Earth about eight Inches thick, and defended with Matts supported upon Hoops, which is better than Frames and Glasses. Make a Hot-Bed for all Sorts of annual Seeds: It is now also a proper time to make Mushroom Beds, which may be repeated every Month to produce Mushrooms all the Year.

Sow *Battersea Kidney-Beans* upon a Hot-Bed, for Beans in *April*; sow likewise *Purflane* upon Hot-Beds; and some *Collyflower* Seeds about the middle of the Month, upon a Hot-Bed that is declining. Also about the middle of the Month sow *Peas*, *Beans*, *Parsley*, *Spinage*, *Carrots*, *Parsnips*, *Turnips*, *Onions*, *Leeks*, *Dutch brown Lettuce*, *Radishes*, and *Asparagus* Seeds in the natural Ground.

Sow *Skirrets* in light rich Ground. Set *Potatoes* and *Jerusalem Artichokes*, in heavy Ground. Plant *Garlick*, *Shallots*, and *Rocambole*, in light Ground, for Increase: And transplant young *Cabbage* Plants, for a Crop. Make

Make Plantations of *Strawberries*, *Rasberries*, *Gooseberries*, and *Currans*. And now Plantations are to be provided with all Sorts of Forest-Trees and Shrubs, which are propagated from Slips or Layers: Set *Acorns* of the *Ilex*, *Cork-Trees*, *Chestnuts*, and *Walnuts*, &c.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, plant yet *Vines* and *Figs*. Prune and nail your *Apricots*, *Peaches*, and other Stone-Fruit, at the beginning of the Month, and last of all your *Nectarine*: And now is the Season to prune Fruit-Trees, bind, plash, and nail, without Hazard.

The Disorders of the *Apricot* and *Peach-Trees* are to be corrected, by first untacking them from the Wall, and then freeing them of all their dead Wood, and shortning both Wood and Fruit-Banches, according to the Rules of Art; still remembiring, the true Beauty of a Tree consists in having its Branches laid horizontally as much as possible, and the middle of the Tree kept free from great Wood and perpendicular Shoots.

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Now

26 Month of FEBRUARY.

Now is the time to give the *Vine* its last Winter pruning, which should by no means feel the Knife later than this Month : And Shoots of the *Vine* are to be preserved.

The latter-end of this Month is most proper to graft *Pears* and *Plums* of all Sorts ; and some likewise graft *Apples* and *Cherries* in the Cleft, tho' others defer *Apples* longer. The *Cyons* cut off from the Trees the last Month, are now to be used ; and that without having any regard to the common Noti-  
on of the Age of the Moon.

In this Month as well as in *October*, may be planted the *Espaliers* of *Pears*, or *Plums*, or *Apples*, so useful as well as profitable in a Garden ; for being planted at a convenient Distance from a Fruit-Wall, they are an admirable Defence against blighting Winds, and produce noble Fruits. And this is a proper Season to plant all Sorts of Fruit-Trees, either *Dwarfs* or *Standards*, the Month of *October* having been slipt. Continue to rub off *Moss* from Trees, after a Shower of Rain, and scrape  
and

*Month of FEBRUARY.* 27

and cleanse them from Cankers, &c.

Cut and lay Quick-sets; and trim up palisade Hedges. Earth up the Roots of uncovered Fruit-Trees; and drain superfluous Moisture from Roots of Trees. Lay Bird-lime for the Bird call'd the *Tit*, or *Titmouse*; which is a very destructive Enemy to *Dwarf-Pears* and *Plums* in this and the preceding Month, by destroying the Buds.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and PARTERRE, the first Week of this Month, we may sow *Auricular* Seeds, in Cases fill'd with light Earth. Sow the Seeds of the *Polyanthos* in some shady Border; sow *Anemony* Seed, mix'd with dry Sand, in very light Earth; and we may still put into the Ground Roots of the *Anemony* and *Ranunculus* for blowing.

Transplant all Sorts of flowering Shrubs, which bear the Weather; such as *Roses*, *Jessamine*, *Honeysuckle*, *Laburnum*, *Lylac*, *Syringa*, *Spyreas*, *Altheas*, &c. And you may make Layers of *Roses*, *Honey-suckles*, *Pomegranates*, *Philla-*

28 Month of FEBRUARY.

rea, *Laurus Tinus*, and other Shrubs. Cut the *Spanish Jessamines* within four Inches of the Stem, giving them fresh Earth. About the middle of the Month give fresh Earth to your *Carnations* that were planted out in *Autumn*. And towards the end, sow *Larkspurs*, *Holly-oaks*, *Canterbury-Bells*, *Primrose-Tree*, *Sweet-William*, *Annual-Stocks*, *Candy-Tufts*, *Pinks*, &c. And make Plantations of the *Lilly of the Valley*, on the side of some shady Bank.

Sow the Seeds of the *Laburnum*, *Spanish-Broom*, and the Berries of *Bays*, *Yew* and *Holly*, prepar'd a Year in Sand. Sow exotick Seeds from the hottest Climates in Hot-Beds, especially the Annual Kinds. Sow *Orange* and *Lemon-Kernels* in Pots, and set the Pots in Hot-Beds: The Kernels are to be used as soon as taken out of the Fruit. Shift such *Myrtles* as require large Pots, at the same time shaving off the outside Fibres of their Roots; and if there be Occasion, prune their Heads pretty close. And about the end of this Month, head *Orange-Trees*, and give them fresh Earth.

Turn

Turn and skreen Mould for the Use of the next Month ; and continue to roll Gravel-Walks after Rain and Frost.

In the GREEN-HOUSE, stir the Surface of the Earth in your Pots ; but be not over-hasty in giving Air to your tender Plants ; for now is the time that many Exoticks perish thro' the Indiscretion of those Gardiners who are tempted to open the Windows of the *Green-House* upon the Plants when the Sun shines a little favourable, not well considering the raw and nipping Air that attends it.

At the latter-end of this Month you may venture to water *Orange-Trees* that require it, with Water wherein Sheeps Dung has been steep'd two or three Days in the Sun ; but you are to take care it does not touch the Leaves, which would destroy them.

You may give your housed *Carnations* Airings in warm Weather, and mild Showers of Rain ; but place them in your Conservatory at Night.

The WORKS of this Month,  
HOW PERFORM'D.

**I**N the KITCHEN-GARDEN, the Hot-Bed for *Raddishes* and Spring *Carrots*, may be made according to my Directions for a common Hot-Bed, in the preceding Month ; and the same will likewise do, by a prudent Management, for all Sorts of annual Seeds.

The Beds for *Mushrooms* are made as follow : First you are to dig a Trench five or six Inches deep in the Ground, and lay in it either the Dung of Horses, Mules, or Asses, ridge-wise ; then cover the Dung about two or three Inches thick with fresh Earth, such as is just taken from under a Turf, rather sandy than otherwise ; and then cover the whole Bed either with Straw or dry Litter, eight or ten Inches thick, to defend it as well from the Frost of the Winter, as from the Sun in the Summer. The Bed being thus prepared, you are to water it twice or thrice a Week,

Week, on the covering of Straw, and in about two Months time the *Mushrooms* will begin to appear; which must be cut as they come up, and not drawn: The *Mushrooms* will sometimes come up in a Month's time after making the Bed, if the Dung of the Bed be not cover'd too thick with Earth.

In the natural Ground, *Potatoes* love a sandy Soil; and the smaller Roots or Knots of them are commonly saved to raise a Crop from, being set about four or five Inches deep in the Ground, at six or eight Inches apart: when their Haum begins to decay, which is about Michaelmas, you may take them out of the Ground with Forks as you have occasion to use them. The *Jerusalem Artichoke* delights in a stiff Soil, and affords a Root as large as an ordinary *Turnip*, differing in Taste from a *Potatoe*, it being more watery.

There are several Sorts of *Cabbages*, as the large-sided *Cabbage*, the white-headed *Cabbage*, the red *Cabbage*, the *Dutch-Cabbage*, the *Savoy-Cabbage*, and the *Russia-Cabbage*; all which are to

## 32 Month of FEBRUARY.

be planted at proper Distances, according to their several Statures: The white *Cabbage* is usually planted at two Foot distance; but this being a tender Plant, is not sown till *May*, nor planted out till *Autumn*. The *Savoy-Cabbages* are for Winter use, and towards the Spring put forth Sprouts, preferable to the *Cabbages* themselves: Almost any Ground will serve for *Cabbages*, but it must be well watered before Planting, if the Weather be dry. Before the great Frosts surprize us, we may take up our hardest *Cabbages*; and after they have hung up by the Roots about a Fortnight, you may lay them in a Cellar where they will keep a long time; or plant them deep in the Ground close one to another, and cover them with *Haum* or *Straw*, until you have occasion to use them. Those intended for Seed may be likewise planted in the Ground, in *January*, so deep, that none of the Stalk appear; and then make up a Bank of Earth round them to keep them from Frosts, and in the Spring they will aspire.

*Carrots*

*Carrots* delight in a light Ground, mix'd with Sand, where their Roots will grow to a great Bigness. They are sown either in *February* or *March*, in dry Weather; but this is for the Winter Crop; for Spring *Carrots* are sown in *July* and *August*; and preserved from the Frost in the Winter with *Peas Haum*. You may fling in among *Carrots*, not only *Raddishes*, but a few *Lettuce*; when they are come up, and have been above Ground about a Month, they must be hough'd, leaving the Space of about five Inches between the Plants. After the first houghing, keep them as clean from Weeds as is possible, till they are full grown, and then take them up for present Use, and keep them in Sand for the Winter. *Parsnips* love a rich Soil, and are to be order'd in all respects as *Carrots*; but they are not to stand so thick.

The *Skirret* is propagated two ways, either by sowing the Seeds, or by transplanting the Off-sets from the Roots: when the Leaves begin to put forth, take them out of the Ground, and

34    *Month of FEBRUARY.*

part them into as many Slips as you can take off with Roots, but so as only the fresh springing Fibres remain on them, and not any of the old Roots; then prepare Drills about four or five Inches deep, to plant them in, five or six Inches apart, and keep them well watered till their Roots are fully grown. They delight in a light rich Soil, somewhat moist.

*Turnips* may be provided for the Summer, tho' 'tis seldom practis'd. We may sow them in the Spring as well as at Autumn; but the usual time of their sowing is in *July* and *August*. They love a sandy loamy Soil, but they will grow in any Ground: when the Plants have two or three Leaves, they should be hough'd, at the distance prescrib'd for *Carrots* and *Parsnips*.

In this Month, or early in *March*, the Seed of *Onions* is sown in rich Garden Soil; and when they are come up the latter-end of *April*, they are hough'd, leaving about three Inches between the Plants, till they begin to grow fit for *Salads*; and then they may

may be drawn or thinn'd where they stand too close together. It is good not to be too sparing of the Seeds, for it often happens that many of them are naught : when the Leaves begin to change their Colour, they are to be pull'd up, in dry Weather ; and after well dried without Doors, they are to be spread on some Floor to dry more thoroughly for Winter Use. Those which spire in the House, may this Month be planted in Lines, half a Foot apart, and at two Inches distance, for Seeds for another Year.

The *Leek* is sown in well wrought Ground ; and is to be hough'd like the *Onion*, and kept free from Weeds : the Plants are transplanted in Lines, about five Inches apart, in rich light Soil, and in a wet Season, in July.

*Strawberries* for Planting are best from the Woods ; and the best Soil for them is untry'd Earth. They delight in Ground which inclines to Clay ; and the best Rules for their Management, are the following : First, a parcel of Horse-Dung and Cole-Ashes, well

## 36 . Month of FEBRUARY.

mix'd together, is to be provided, and laid upon the Land, to be dug or trenched in this Month ; and then Borders are to be made three Foot wide, and thereon the Slips to be planted, at about eight Inches apart ; after which, you may set *Beans* for a Crop that Summer, and plant *Roses*, *Gooseberries*, *Curran*, or *Sweet-Brier*, at every five or six Foot distance, for the Plants will not begin to bear Fruit to any Purpose till the Year following ; and 'twill be the third Year after Planting before there will be a full Crop : And the *Roses*, *Gooseberries*, &c. turn to a good Account, besides advantaging the Plants with their Shade. They are to be diligently weeded, and well watered, if their blowing Season be dry ; early in the Spring you must clean them, and fling Earth among them to strengthen their Roots. There are three Sorts of *Strawberries*, the Scarlet, the great white *Strawberry*, and the Wood *Strawberry*.

Of *Rasberries* we have two Kinds, the red and the white ; the latter is

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the greater Rarity. These delight in such Ground as agrees best with *Strawberries*; and are propagated by Slips taken from the Roots the latter-end of this Month, or in *March*; some Gardiners plant single Lines of them, leaving about a Foot distance between the Plants, others make Beds of three Foot wide, and plant three Rows in a Bed. The Stems when planted, are left about a Foot long; and their chief Culture is to keep them clean from Weeds in the Spring, and to prune the tops of the strongest Shoots of the last Year, leaving them about three Foot high; and to cut away all dead and weak Branches. This Tree, like the *Strawberry*, has not its full Crop till the third Summer after planting.

The *Gooseberry* is propagated either by Seeds, Suckers, or Cuttings; the first may be sown as soon as ripe; and the Spring following will come up; the Suckers are taken from the Roots of old Trees, when their Leaves are fallen, in open Weather, and transplanted in Nurseries; and the Cuttings will

38      Month of FEBRUARY.

will take Root, being planted in the Months of September or October. This Tree may be transplanted with more Safety in October, than at this time of the Year; and it requires a strong holding Soil.

*Currans* are to be raised like the *Gooseberry*, and delight in the same kind of Soil. Some plant these Trees against Walls, to make the Fruit come larger; but it has been observ'd they are not so sweet as the *Standards*. The Curious, when the *Currans* are just ripe, tie up some of the Bushes in Mats, to preserve their Fruit till August or September.

The largest Fruit being always found upon the youngest Branches of the *Gooseberry* and *Curran*, these Trees ought to be kept free from old Wood, never leaving any Shoots exceeding three Years growth.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, the Business of this Month consists of *Pruning* and *Grafting*; and as this is the Month, beyond all others, for *Pruning of Fruit-Trees*,

Trees, I shall first take a short Notice of this Work in general, before I proceed to the pruning of the *Peach*, *Apricot*, and *Nectarine*.

When a Tree is planted, and has produc'd two well dispos'd Branches, with some weak ones intermix'd, the Gardiner is to shorten them all equally to the length of five or six Inches; and if the Position of the two Branches be irregular, there must be only one left to begin the Formation of the Figure of your Tree. It sometimes happens that a Tree will shoo'r five, six or seven Branches the first Year, in which case three or four only of the best Branches are to be preserved: And a multitude of Branches in the first Year is not always a sign of Vigour; for they sometimes prove weak, occasion'd by the Infirmity of the Roots: But in pruning, generally a vigorous Tree cannot have too many Branches, if they are well dispos'd, nor a weak Tree have too few. The Sap of all Trees must be kept within due Bounds, and a greater Liberty is to be allow'd strong

40     *Month of FEBRUARY.*

strong Trees than weak ones ; for which reason, strong vigorous Branches are left of a greater length than feeble ones. And it is best to prune weak sickly Trees early, that the Sap may not waste it self too much.

In the pruning of Wall Fruit-Trees, all Branches which shoot directly forward, are to be cut off close to the Branch from whence they spring ; and the utmost care must be taken to keep them from being crowded with Wood, it being often necessary to take away even bearing Branches, to preserve your Trees in Beauty and Health ; and it is impossible a too great Number of Branches can be supply'd with Juices as they ought, whereby the Blossoms will drop off, or the Fruit never ripen. A convenient Space, between one Branch and another, is ever to be observ'd, in all Prunings ; and you are to take care that one Branch do not cross another, which would offend the Sight, unless it be to cover a Space in the Wall, which is more unseemly ; tho' a slender bearing Branch may be some-

sometimes permitted to steal behind the main Body of the Tree, and be no Offence to the Eye.

The Branches of a Tree are to be carry'd horizontally as much as may be, it being thereby the better dispos'd to bear Fruit; for the more perpendicular the Branches of a Tree are led, the more inclinable it is to run into Wood, and to Barrenness: when small weak Branches shoot from the like, use them as false Wood; and Shoots put forth in Autumn, are always bad, and must be taken off. When an old Tree shoots stronger Branches towards the bottom than the top, and the top is sickly, it must be cut off, and a new Figure form'd from the lower Branches; but if the top be in good Health, you must cut off the lower ones, unless it be a few that are well plac'd: And where old Trees are in a very weak Condition, to preserve them, they are to be disburden'd almost totally, leaving very few Branches, and those shorten'd to five or six Inches, being not over wasted.

These

42 Month of FEBRUARY.

These are the general Rules at this time practis'd by our most careful and ingenious Gardiners, in the Management of Pruning ; I now come to pruning of the *Peach*, and other Fruit-Trees in particular.

The *Peach*, after it has been planted two or three Years, is so apt to put forth its bearing Branches, that there is not the least Difficulty in making a Choice of those as are for your Purpose ; but where the *Peach-Trees* are vigorous, it is best to defer the first pruning till they are ready to blossom, when you may be at a certainty in preserving those Branches which are most promising of Fruit, and then to shorten them as they require. The Fruit bearing Branches, are easily discover'd by their swelling Buds, and are to be reduc'd to the length of five or six Inches ; but the last Year's Shoots may be left longer, even ten or twelve Inches in length. In about three Year's space, all the Wood must be quite taken away, at several Prunings ; but in the mean time the Wall is to be furnished with

with other Wood : You must always cut out what great Wood can be spared, and take away all dead and yellow sickly Branches from the Tree. When you have reduc'd your Tree to Beauty and Order, you have little to do but thinning your Fruit till *Midsummer*, when the Shoots are to be shorten'd and fasten'd to the Wall, giving the Fruit all the Advantage of the Sun you can.

If your *Peach-Tree* makes over haste in its bearing, it is a sign of Infirmitiy, and must be manag'd accordingly, by pruning the Branches short, and plucking off all or most of the Blossoms or Fruit ; and this is a great deal less difficult than when a *Peach* is over vigorous, for then Nature is apt to make a Confusion, which requires the greatest Skill to know what Branches are fit to be chosen, and what rejected : *Peaches* require a second, and sometimes a third pruning ; the last whereof is to be perform'd about the middle of *May*, when the Fruit are either knit or blasted.

The

44 Month of FEBRUARY.

The like pruning and management, will serve for the *Apricot* and *Nectarine*, as for the *Peach*; but the *Apricot* is more apt to run to Wood than any other of these Kinds of Wall Fruit-Trees.

There are four usual ways of *Grafting of Fruit*; grafting in the Cleft, and in the Bark, and grafting by Approach, and Whip-grafting. The grafting in the Cleft, or slit grafting, is perform'd on the *Pear*, *Cherry*, and *Plum-Stocks*: After you have chose your Stock, in a smooth place, cut the Head of it off slopewise, then even the top horizontally with your Knife; this being done, make a Slit near two Inches deep down the middle of the Stock, with a large strong Penknife; then prepare your *Cyon* (taken from a vigorous Shoot of the foregoing Year) sloping it on each side, from a Bud or Eye, but leaving it thinner on that side which goes into the Stock than on the outside, so that it may conform it self to the slit in the Stock; then place the *Cyon* in the Stock, and close the Bark of both exactly.

actly. After this is done, you proceed to your Claying, by tempering Clay and short Hay together, and putting it round the Stock and the lower-part of the *Cyon*, but so as not to disturb the latter. The *Cyon* must not be left with above three or four Eyes above the Stock ; and in case the Stock be large, you may put in two *Cyons* in the Cleft, one on each side. If the Stock be very large, you are to use a Mallet and a large Knife to make your Cleft, and prepare a Wedge to put into the Slit upon pulling out your Knife, and keep it open : And if you apprehend your Stock will pinch your Grafts, you may drive a small Wedge of dry Wood into the Slit, but not so as to loosen the *Cyon*.

To graft in the Bark, which is generally perform'd only on Apples, you are to cut the Head of the Stock as already directed ; but, instead of slitting it, you are to slit only the Bark, a little above an Inch on the South-West-side, or as long as the slop'd part of the *Cyon* ; and at the top of the Slit,

loosen

46 Month of FEBRUARY.

loosen the Bark with your Knife : Then with a smooth Instrument of Ivory or hard Wood, cut slopewise as the *Cyon*, make room for the *Cyon*, by thrusting it down between the Bark and the Wood of the Stock, where it was slit ; this done, take your *Cyon* (being prepar'd with a flat slope about an Inch long, ending on a Point, and begun from the backside of an Eye) and put it into the Stock, thrusting the top of the Slope as low as the top Surface of the Stock, but first using your opening Instrument ; and you are to order the Bark on each side the *Cyon* to fall close to the Stock : All which being done, you are to clay it over as before.

Grafting by Approach, or Inarching, is perform'd where a Stock grows so near another Tree, whose Fruit you would propagate, that it may be join'd with a Branch of that Tree, by cutting the sides of the Branch and Stock about three Inches long, and so fitting them, that the Passages of the Sap may meet ; in which Posture let them be bound

bound and clay'd: when they are well cemented, cut off the Head of the Stock, about four Inches above the binding, and in *March* following cut off the stub that was left of the Stock, and the *Cyon* underneath; then close the grafted Place, that it may subsist by the Stock only: This grafting is also perform'd by cutting off the head of the Stock at first, sloping it about two Inches long, and joining the *Cyon* thereto. This manner of grafting agrees best with *Vines*, *Oranges*, *Pomegranates*, and such like Shrubs.

The Operation of Whip-grafting, is where the *Stock* and *Cyon* are of the same bigness; the *Stock* must be slop'd an Inch or more, and the like must be done to the *Cyon*, and then one is to be ty'd upon the other; or else a Shoulder may be made on the *Cyon*, to suit with which the top of the Stock should be cut; then bind them together, and clay the Place.

Stocks for *Peaches*, *Pavies*, &c. may be raised from the Stones of those Fruits, or you may graft on the same Trees;

48. Month of FEBRUARY.

Trees; *Almond* Stocks are likewise very good, as are also the Suckers of ungrafted *Muscle-Plums*, and *Pear-Plums*. For *Apricots* and *Plums*, the several sorts of Plum-suckers will do; or Stocks of any kind of *Plums*, except the *Damson* rais'd from the Stone: but *Peaches* and *Apricots* are inoculated, not grafted; for the doing whereof, see Month of June. For *Cherries*, the best Stocks are those rais'd from the common wild *Black-Cherries*. For *Pears*, the Trees or Stocks rais'd from the several kinds of *Pears* are good; and likewise the *Quince* Stocks are very good. Stocks rais'd from the several sorts of *Kernels*, are most proper for *Apples*.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and Parterre, the first thing I am to treat of is the *Auricularas*. For the Management of this Flower, you must prepare a Box of Oak or Deal, four Foot long, two Foot wide, and six Inches deep; with Holes in the bottom, six Inches distance from each other: In this

this Box lay two Inches thick of Cinders of Sea-Coals, and over them spread some Earth taken out of hollow Willow-Trees, till the Box is full ; and then sow the Seeds on the top without any covering of Earth, only pressing them into the Mould with a flat Board to settle them below the Edges of the Box, that in watering, the light Seeds may not float over the Brims : This Seminary must be continually refresh'd with Water, and from the time of Sowing to the beginning of *April*, the Box is to be plac'd to receive the Sun ; but after that it must be remov'd into some shady Place. The Seedlings, if they do not come up the first Year, they will the second ; and they will be strong enough to transplant the *July* or *August* after they appear above Ground, when they are to be planted about four Inches distant from one another, in Beds of light Earth well sifted ; and they are to be plac'd so as to enjoy only the Morning Sun. The *April* afterwards, they will shew themselves, and then they are to be trans-

50 Month of FEBRUARY.

planted into Pots, fill'd with Soil, made of half a Load of Sea-Sand, one Load of loamy Soil, and one Load of *Melon* Earth, well mix'd and sifted together; or one Load of sandy Loam, and the like of *Melon* Earth; or one Load of rotten Wood, or the bottom of a Wood-Pile, the same Quantity of Loam, and half a Load of *Melon* Earth, prepar'd as above. These Flowers must be shelter'd against Rains, which impair their Colours.

The *Polyanthos* Flower-Seed is sown upon a Place prepar'd with Earth taken out of decay'd Willows, which is to be often watered, and kept shaded from the Sun all *April* and *May*, till the young Plants are come up: The Seedlings will be fit to transplant into Beds the *July* or *August* following, the Soil whereof shou'd be somewhat binding, and their Exposure to the Morning Sun. These Plants may be likewise propagated by parting their Roots in *August*: And 'tis a good way to part them once in two Years, or frequently transplant them, to preserve their Beauty.

As

*Month of FEBRUARY.* 51

As to the *Lark-spur* Flower, you may have a supply of these Annuals, without the trouble of Sowing, by permitting the Seeds of the Flowers to drop, which will come up the ensuing Spring. They are sown in Spots, and delight in variety of Ground.

*Holly-bocks* are propagated by Seeds sown in this Month, remov'd in *August* or *September* to their proper Places of Vegetation in rich Earth. The most agreeable Disposition of this Flower, is under some coarse Wall, which they'll handsomely fill, or any other Place guarded from the Winds.

The *Sweet-William* is rais'd, the single Sort, by Seeds sown in *February* or *March*, and the double Sort propagated from Slips taken near the Root about *March* or *April*, and planted in a loamy Soil, which they delight in. These Flowers may be likewise laid down in the Earth like *Carnation* Layers.

*Candy-Tufts* and *Pinks* are proper for Edgings in Gardens, and also the inside of Borders, where they should

52 Month of FEBRUARY.

be planted in Spots. The Seed is sown in Drills or Lines, in this Month or *March*; or they may be propagated from Slips planted in *August*, or very early in the Spring.

Tho' there are great Variety of *Rose-Trees*, yet they are all propagated after the same manner; they love a strong holding Ground, and delight much in moist Places; they may either be rais'd from Layers or Suckers, lain down, and taken from the old Roots in *February* or *March*, and transplanted immediately before their Roots grow dry: If there be a Necessity to keep them out of the Ground for some time, lay their Roots in Water five or six Hours before they are planted. This Tree does well in Borders, or in the Quarters of Wilderness Works, among other flowering Shrubs: And some or other of them will be in Flower for ten Months of the Year.

The *Pomegranate* loves a light Soil, and being propagated by laying down the young Shoots in this Month or *March*, may be transplanted either in  
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the Spring or Autumn Season. Some of these Plants are headed ; but it is more advisable to plant them in Hedges or Wilderness-Works.

The *Laburnum-Tree* may be easily rais'd from Seeds sown in this Month, and transplanted two Years after come up. It is commonly planted among the other flowering Shrubs of the Wilderness ; and will grow in the most open Exposure, as well as under the Shade of large Trees.

The *Lilac*, is a Plant which grows to a pretty large Tree, bearing Bunches of purple Blossoms, like Plumes of Feathers, in *May*. It is raised by laying down the young Branches in this Month or *March*, or by taking off the Suckers, and planting them in a light Soil, about the same time, or in *September*. Small Walks of these Trees are very pleasant ; and they are very ornamental in the Quarters of Wilderness-Works.

The *Syringa* may be raised from Seeds ; but this is thought not worth while, because the Root of this Plant is so apt to put out Suckers, which

54 Month of FEBRUARY.

may with great ease be taken off at this time a Year or in September, and transplanted. This Shrub will grow almost any where; but 'tis a shady Position which makes it shoot, and the Sun makes it flower.

*Spanish-Broom* is an irregular Plant, by no means to be reduc'd to any Form, but yet for its Flowers, is desirable in Gardens. It is planted in Wilderness-Works; and may be raised from Seeds sown in light Earth, and also by laying down the tender Branches, and cutting them at the Joints after the manner of the *Carnation*, but this last way is the most troublesome, and not so certain as the other.

The *Phillyrea* is a beautiful Plant. The most common of them may be propagated from the Berries, or may be raised from Layers, which presently take Root: they delight in a natural light Soil, and are very quick growers, making fine Hedges, being well supported with Rails or Stakes; and they also make very good pyramid and headed Plants.

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The *Laurus-Tinus* produces its Flower in the Winter Season, for which it is valued. It may be raised from the Berries managed as the *Holly*, or from Layers which is the most expeditious way. It is impatient of Frost, but yet delights in shady Places that are moist; it will flourish in a loamy Soil, without the help of any rich Manure, which forwards its growth too much. It is often trained up as a headed Plant; but it is best planted against a Wall, or in Wildernesses: And 'tis observable, that this Plant, like all other Exoticks, is naturally inclin'd to Blossom about the Spring in its own Country, which is our Autumn; and for that reason ought to be prun'd in our Spring Season.

The *Yew-Tree* delights in a light barren Soil; and the coldest Mountains, which is most natural to these Trees, more readily produces them than the richest Soils. The Leaves of this Tree are so small, that you may reduce it to any Form or Figure you desire, either of a Man, Beast, Bird, &c. but the

most common Forms are either conick or pyramidal. The Berries of the *Yew* may be laid in Sand, as those of the *Holly*, before they are sown; and there is no Difficulty in propagating this Plant, or in the removal of it, if the Roots are prun'd from time to time, by digging about it whilst it stands in the Nursery.

The *Holly* is the most beautiful *Evergreen* we can boast of. It will grow to a very large Tree; but being a tap-rooted Plant, it does not love transplanting, unless the Roots have been often prun'd in the Nursery, by often digging them. The Berries of this Plant, when they are ripe, are to be gather'd; and after they have been laid to sweat some-time, are to be put in Sand or Earth till the Autumn following; when, and likewise in this Month, they may be sown in the Nursery-Beds. They will lie in the Ground for a long time before they begin to spring: And 'twill be four or five Years before the young Stocks will be fit to graft or inoculate upon. The grafting must be

be done in *March*, and the inoculating in *July*; but for *Standard-Trees* or *Hedges*, they may be planted at their proper Distances while very young, to accustom them to the Soil. The strip'd *Holly*, which only has a place in *Gardens*, cannot be pruned into those nice Figures, which other *Trees* whose Leaves are small have been framed to; for they will admit of no other Form than that of a *Pyramid*, or a *Ball*, or headed. The variegated Leaves of this Plant, proceed from Imperfection and distemper'd *Trees*.

The *Bay-Tree* is raised by *Berries*, managed as the *Holly*, sown in this Month on a Bed of Earth fresh dug; and over them some fresh natural Earth is to be sifted about two Inches thick. The Seeds thus sown, will come in about six Weeks time, if the Weather happen to be moist; and they require Shelter with Straw or *Fern*, for the three first Winters, after which time they must be transplanted. Of this Tree both Pyramids and headed Plants have been introduc'd in *Parterree Works*;

## 58    Month of FEBRUARY.

Works; but the Weather is apt to injure them, and change their Colour, so that 'tis best to have them in Pots or Tubs, to be housed in the Winter. There is a Tree of this kind, with variegated Leaves: And if Frosts discolour these Plants, you need only cut off the top Branch in the Spring, and they will shoot afresh. *Bays* are also rais'd from Layers, laid down in the Month of *October*; from Suckers taken up with as much Root as may be, and planted in the Shade in a gravelly Soil, being well watered to settle the Earth about their Roots; and from Cuttings, set in Pots of fine Earth, two or three Inches deep.

The *Laurel* is propagated after the same manner as the *Bay-Tree*; it loves shade, and resists the Weather, and will thrive in almost every Soil. It is a very quick grower, and is used for Hedges, and sometimes trained up into headed Plants.

The

*The Culture of ORANGES and LEMONS.*

The Orange and Lemon-Trees are propagated as follow: In this Month a Hot-Bed is prepared, and as soon as the burning Heat is abated, you are to fill several Pots with light dry Earth, and sow therein the Seeds of these Trees about an Inch deep, which will appear above Ground in about ten Days time; give them but little Water till they come up, lest you rot the Seeds; and as these Seeds will rise at least four Inches high, during the warmth of their first Hot-Bed, let their Pots be shifted every five or six Weeks into fresh Beds till about August, and then begin to harden them for the Winter. The young Plants are to be defended from the hot Summer's Sun, and to have Air only Mornings and Evenings, by which Management they sometimes shoot near three Foot high the first Year. The February after they are raised they should be transplanted into small Pots, and be

## 60    Month of FEBRUARY.

put again into a Hot-Bed, till the Season is warm enough for their placing abroad ; and in July following, some of them will be fit to inoculate, and the rest to inarch the *May* afterwards. When you inoculate on this Tree, the Spring following all the wild part of the Plants above the Buds is to be cut off, and the Wound cover'd with soft Wax, which being done, we may expect a good bearing Shoot of a Foot long at least before Winter, if they have the help of a Hot-Bed ; and in two Years afterward, they will begin to bear Fruit, if they are well ordered, and not over-potted. But inarching is a much quicker way, to make them bear both Flowers and Fruit ; for by this means, we have had some Trees, which in two Years time, from the sowing of the Seeds, have born Fruit.

If you do not raise the Trees your self, but buy the Plants, you are to take care in this Month to make choice of those that are of a lively yellowish green Colour ; and lop their Heads to within three or four Inches of the Body,

dy, taking away all small Branches, and prune the Roots in the same manner, leaving none but the large ones, and those not above five or six Inches length; the Wounds whereof are to be closely plaister'd over with soft Wax. The Earth proper for these Plants is one third part of it rotted Wood, one third fresh sandy Loam, and as much *Melon* Earth well mix'd and sifted together. The Roots of the Plants are to be laid in River or Pond-Water for about twelve Hours, and set to drain for about half an Hour before planted in the Pots; and the Pots to be set upon the Hot-Bed when the great Heat is past. The Plants thus prepared for growth, are to be moderately watered about once a Week till *April*, and then if the Weather be very warm, the watering is to be repeated every third Day. In *May*, it will be necessary to give them Air by degrees; and during the Course of their first shoot, they must be shifted every six Weeks into fresh Hot-Beds; but as soon as *June* is past, it will be time to desist from forcing them,

them, and to expose them at large to the open Air in some shaded Place, where they should remain till the first Week in *September*, and then be carried into the Green-House. In the Green-House they are to have fresh Earth put to them ; and to have as much Air allow'd them as possible, till the latter-end of *October* ; being frequently refresh'd with Water, a little at a time, wherein Sheep or Deer Dung is steep'd. The latter-end of *February* following they are to have the Earth renew'd, and their Heads are to be trim'd ; and in mid *May* they are to be brought abroad. The third Summer after planting the Trees will blossom and bear Fruit ; but great Quantities of Blossoms are Signs of Weakness.

In the pruning of *Orange-Trees*, you are to endeavour to bring them as near as may be to the Shape of a *Mushroom*, to be full and flat, and well fill'd with Branches in the middle ; and to take care that no Branch be permitted to shoot above six Inches in length in one Spring. The small Branches only are

to

to be taken away, unless it be to reduce the Tree to a more handsome Figure, when large Branches may be shortened; and to prevent Injury in such Cases, you may apply Clay, or a mixture of Bees-wax, Rosin, and Turpentine; and when they are sick, be sure leave not the Head too large for the Root. When your Trees want re-casing, which will be once in four or five Years of course, and oftner if they are sickly, you are to pare off about two-thirds of the old Mould with a cutting Knife, as the Tree stands in the Tub; then pull out the Root with the Earth, and put it under Water for a small space; and having prepar'd fresh Earth well water'd the Day before, place the Tree afresh in your Tub, and the fresh Earth round the Root, ramming it down pretty hard: This is the usual Method of Re-casing; and as the Trees grow large, you are to encrease your Cases: But the Earth may be renewed, without this Operation, by abating the upper-part of it, and stirring it gently with a Fork, taking heed

to

64 Month of FEBRUARY.

to the Roots, and applying the prepar'd Earth in the room of the other, in *May* and *September*; at which time, it may be annually done, for their Nourishment and Preservation.

Thus I have gone thro' the Works of this Month, which being many, and relating to very curious Productions, I hope the Reader will not be tired at the length I have found it necessary to extend them to: And we are to consider, that this is a Month which by its Works provides for the Products of almost all our other Months in the Year.

*The PRODUCTS of this Month, of  
FRUITS, PLANTS, and FLOWERS.*

**T**H E *Sallads* of this Month consist of the same small Herbs as in the preceding Month; but we may now add *Water-Cresses*, and blanch'd *Dandelion*, to the Number of *Sallad* Herbs. *Cucumbers* sown in *October*, if they have escap'd the *January* Frosts, will, towards the end of this Month produce

produce some Fruit; and *Kidney-Beans*, sown at the same time, will afford us Plenty of Beans. *Asparagus*, on Hot-Beds, are now much better than in January.

The Herbs for Kitchen Use are those enumerated in the former Month: And the Herbs for Boiling are *Red Cabbages*, *Sprouts*, some of the *Savoy-Cabbages*, *Spinage*, and the Leaves of the *White Beet*. We have yet *Turnips*, *Parsnips*, *Potatoes*, *Skirrets*, and *Scorzonera*, with some young *Carrots* sown in July; and some *Chardones*.

Some *Cherries* are usually ripe in this Month, when the Weather is warm and seasonable; but they are very great Rarities in the Fruit-Garden; and green *Apricots* may sometimes be found on the Trees at the latter-end of this Month, by curious Gardiners.

Of Flowers, we have during this Month, the *Winter Aconite*, *Snow-Drops*, *Crocus's* both the yellow and the purple Kinds, some *Hyacinths*, single *Anemonies*, *Persian Iris*, single *Daffodils*, *Hepaticas*, single *Wall-Flowers*, several

66 Month of FEBRUARY.

several Kinds of *Hellebore*, some double *Daisies*, *Stock-Gillyflowers*, and the Spring *Cyclamen*.

In the Green-House we have the *Thlaspi semper virens*, some *Ficoides*, *Geraniums*, *Aloes*, and the yellow Indian *Jessamine*; some *Oranges* also put out a few Blossoms. The *Mezerions*, and *Laurus-Tinus* yet remain in Bloom.

These are all the usual Products of February, which are few in Comparison of the Works.

---

M A R C H.

The WORKS of this Month.

**I**N the KITCHEN-GARDEN this Month, continue to sow *Raddish* and *Silesia*, *Imperial* and *Cabbage-Lettuce*; sow *Scorzonera*, and slip *Skirrets* of the last Year, leaving only the tender

der Fibres, and not any of the greater Roots about the Plants. Sow *Peas* and *Beans*. Make Plantations of *Mint*, *Balm*, *Thyme*, *Savory*, *Sage*, *Pennyroyal*, *Tanzeys*, *Rue* and other durable Herbs, for Household Use, except *Lavender* and *Rosemary*; which are best deferr'd till *April*. Plant out some *Collyflower* Plants, to succeed those planted in Autumn.

Refresh the *Cucumber* and *Melon* Beds with hot Dung; and sow now for a full Crop. Transplant *Lettuce* for *Cabbages*, and to stand for Seed. Sow *Cabbages* and *Savoys* for a Winter Crop; some *Sellery*, for early blanching. Sow *Chardones*, to transplant next Month. Drels your *Artichokes*, leaving only three or four Sackers on each strong Root, and slipping off the rest for Transplantation.

Towards the middle of this Month rake and dress *Asparagus* Beds, the Buds of which will appear in *April*. And you may now make new Plantations of *Asparagus*, in the natural Ground, prepared for that Purpose.

Towards the end of this Month, sow upon

upon Hot-Beds some *Purflane*, *Nasturtium*, *French*, and *African Marygolds*: And sow *Marygolds* in the natural Ground. Sow young *Salads* in some warm Place, adding to the small Herbs of the last Month *Spinage*, *Rape*, and *Sorrel*. Sow *Leeks*, *Beets*, *Chervil*, *Fennel*, *Dill*, *Burnet*, and *Endive*, the last very thin to prevent running to Seed. Make young Plantations of *Chives*; and divide the Roots of *Tarragon*, and transplant the Slips about eight Inches apart.

Dress up your *Strawberry-Beds*, keeping them clean from Runners till the Plants blossom; and giving them Waterings when necessary. Slip and set *Sage*, &c. and where the Soil is Clay, or over-moist, mingle it with Brick-dust.

In this Month, the Gardiner must be watchful to defend and shelter his Trees and Plants, from the Injuries of the Weather: All young planted Herbs and Trees are to be watered carefully in the Morning: And now is the time to be diligent in destroying Weeds, before

ore they run to Seed. By the end of his Month our Garden ought to be compleatly cropp'd.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, it is now high time to put an end to the Plantation of Fruit-Trees, and to fill up all remaining Vacancies; and likewise to finish the pruning of *Peaches*, *Nectarines*, and *Apricots*, according to the Directions in the preceding Month.

The beginning of this Month is also a proper time to prune such *Peaches*, *Plums*, *Pears*, and *Cherries*, as have had one Year's growth; which is to be done with great Discretion, and a due regard to the Vigour and Weakness of the Tree. And it is now not at all too late to cut off the Heads of new planted Trees against a Wall, and to reduce them to three or four Buds. You are now also to prune Fig-Trees, and what great Wood can be spared, is to be cut entirely out close to the Stem; and the thickest Shoots of the last Year, ordinarily bear the Fruit.

Graft *Apples* and *Cherries*; the first

70      Month of MARCH.

take best on *Crab-Stocks* this Month, and the last on the *Black-Cherry*; but Inoculation is a more curious Operation. Now the Heads of those Stocks, which were inoculated the last Summer, are to be cut off two Inches above the Bud slopewise, beginning the Slope opposite to the Bud: And the dead Wood, by some call'd the *Cock-spur*, is to be cut clean off the following Year in *March*, that the *Stock* and *Cyon* may the better incorporate, and the Wound be heal'd.

Now is the time to lay Layers of the *Vine* and *Fig*; and to erect horizontal Shelters over some of the earliest Blossoms of Fruit-Trees, to secure them from nipping Frosts, and perpendicular Dews.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN, and Parterre, sow *Poppies*, the *Venus Looking-Glass*, *Rose Campion*, *Valerian Fox-grove*, *Acanthus*, and such other Annuals as you durst not venture at the preceding Month. Sow the Seeds of *Stock-Gillyflowers*, in the common Earth;

Earth ; and part or slip all Kinds of fibrous rooted Plants, not in flower-ing, such as the *Gentianella*, double *White-Rockets*, *Cardinal Flower*, *Scar-let Lichness*, *Rose Campions*, double *Wall-Flowers*, *Holyhocks*, *Perennial Sun-Flowers*, *Asters*, *Monk-Hoods*, *Sweet-Williams*, &c.

Sow, upon the Hot-Bed such exo-tick Seeds as are less tender, and come sooner to Perfection than those sown in the last Month, as the *Nasturtium Indicum*, *Balsamnies*, *Convolvulus*, the *Chi-na* or *India-Pink*; for till the middle of *May* we must not plant these a-broad in the natural Ground. If you have no Hot-Bed, you may defer sow-ing the *Nasturtium* and *Marvel of Pe-ru* till the next Month, when they will come up in the natural Ground.

Sow the Seeds of the *Campanula Pyramidalis*, and take off Slips from the Roots ; give fresh Earth to your Pots of this Flower, and set them into some Pit, where the Sun may come at them, which will make them grow tall. Plant *Tube-Roses* in Pots of fresh

Earth, giving them a gentle warmth, and no Water till they sprout out of the Ground. Defend your *Tulips* from Blights, which endanger them this Month; and this may be done with Matts, or Canvas Coverings. Mend and repair your Shelves and Places of Shelter for *Auriculas*, which should be now set in Order, and be guarded on all Sides, but the East from the Sun, and defended from Rain. Transplant your *Carnation* Layers for blowing, if they were not planted out at Autumn.

Sow the Seeds of the humble and sensitive Plants upon the Hot-Beds; and sow in the natural Ground the *Noli me tangere*. Sow also the Seeds of the *Arbutus*, *Mezereon*, *Apocinum*, *Palm-Tree*, &c. transplant the *Arbor Judeæ*, and sow the Seeds of it. Graft the Spanish white *Jessamine* upon the common white *English* Sort. Plant and make Layers of the *Passion-Tree*. Slip and set Box for Edgings, or in figured Works; and we may now sow Seeds of the *Juniper* and *Fir-Tree*, and transplant the *Ewe*, *Holly*, *Philirea*, and other Evergreens.

Put

Put such exotick Plants into a Hot-Bed as have suffered in the Green-House, taking care that there be a due thickness of Earth laid upon the Dung to prevent the ill Consequence of the Steam of the Bed.

In the GREEN-HOUSE take special care of your *Orange* and *Lemon-Trees*, that they don't want Water; use them by degrees to the Air, and preserve their young Fruit, which at this time of Year are very apt to fall, if they happen to be too much watered, or are too hastily acquainted with the Air.

Transplant the *Amomum Plinii*, or *Winter-Cherry*; prune the Roots, and shorten the Branches of these Trees, and then they are to be fresh earth'd, and set in the Front of the Green-House.

Give a little Water to the most succulent *Ficoides*, in a warm Day.

The WORKS of this Month,  
HOW PERFORM'D.

AS to the KITCHEN-GARDEN, I have already in the Month of January, taken Notice of the Methods of sowing of *Peas* in Drills and Lines, and of the manner of earthing them when they are come out of the Ground: And *Beans* are planted like *Peas*, in double Rows, about two Foot asunder, being set about five Inches apart, in a stiff Soil, without any manure, which is what they love: They are to be kept clean of Weeds; and it would be good Husbandry to water them about the time of their Blossom. *Beans* sown in the Winter, are commonly in single Lines under a South Wall or Hedge.

*Mint* and *Balm* are propagated by parting their Roots any time in the Spring, as well as by sowing; and will grow any where. The *Mint* is more generally cultivated than the other, being of it self a good Sallad, of use in Soups

Soups and Sauces, and proper for stiling. When 'tis about a Foot high, you may cut it in Bunches for Winter Use, observing to do it in a dry Day, and to dry it in the Shade; which shoud be observed as a general Rule for other Herbs.

*Thyme* is raised either by Seeds sown in this Month or *April*, or from Slips planted at the same time: There are several Sorts of this Herb, one whereof with variegated Leaves, and proper for Edgings; and the *Marum Syriacum* is cultivated in Gardens for its pleasant Scent. These should be planted in the warmest parts of Gardens, the others will grow in any Situation.

*Sage* is likewise propagated from Seeds or Slips, but most commonly from the latter, taken from the Roots at the end of this Month, or the beginning of *April*, and planted a Foot apart in light Earth.

*Rue* is a Plant which delights in shady Places, and multiplied by Slips set in a light Soil: This Plant 'tis thought prevents Infection of the Plague, for

which reason it has been much in Request in times of Pestilence.

*Tansie* is encreas'd by parting the Roots in the Spring; and is a Plant which, for its valuable Qualities, should be always kept dry in the Winter, especially for the Use of those who are afflicted with the Gout in the Stomach; which Distemper it is said to remove, being boil'd half a handful of it in a Pint of strong *White-Wine*, and drank hot.

*Marjoram* is divided into two Sorts, one called *Winter Sweet - Marjoram*, which will last some Years, and the other sown annually on Hot-Beds, which is not so hardy and durable: The first Kind is encreas'd by planting the Slips about *March* or *April*, in moist Ground.

*Penny-Royal* and *Camomil*, which are propagated from Slips planted in *March* or *April*, are useful Herbs, and deserve place in a Garden; they delight in moist shady Ground, and thrive best in a stiff Soil. *Fennel*, *Dill*, *Parsley*, &c. are rais'd from Seeds sown in this Month in the natural Ground.

*Sellery*

*Sellery* is a hot Herb of a very rich Flavour, raised from Seed sown in this Month and *April*, in some well exposed part of the Garden; it must be planted out about six Weeks after it is come up, in Beds, allowing four Inches distance between the Plants; and they are there to remain till the middle of *June*, at which time some of the first sowing will be fit to plant in Trenches for blanching. They love a light rich Soil; and the Trenches are to be cut eight or ten Inches wide, and of the same depth, into which the Plants are to be put as soon as made, after having prun'd off their Tops and Roots; they are to stand at five Inches distance, and as they encrease in growth, are to be earthed up to within four or five Inches of their Tops.

*Endive* loves a rich light Soil, and tho' it may be sown in this Month, it is best to stay till *April*. - When it has been come up about six Weeks, plant it in Beds, as directed for *Sellery*; and about the middle of *July*, plant it in Rows about six Inches apart. As soon

as it is well grown, you must tie up some of it to whiten ; which Work should be continued every Fortnight.

*Purslane* is a very cooling Herb, and admir'd by some in Summer Sallads. The Seeds of it sown in this Month, are to have the help of Glasses ; and it is sown in *April* in warm Places. *Sorrel* is sown in Rows or Drills, like other Sallading.

*Chives*, which are us'd in Winter Sallads, are rais'd by Off-sets from the Roots planted at six Inches distance in this Month, and cutting off their Blades at the time of planting. They delight in a light rich Ground and Shade ; and the oftner they are cut, the smaller and finer they are.

*Taragon* is a Plant that loves a warm Exposure, and is propagated by Slips and Seeds ; the Slips are taken from the Root, and planted in this Month. This is a very good Herb mix'd in Sallads ; but the Taste of it by it self is not very grateful to the Palate.

Of *Spinage*, in *March*, *April*, and *May*, we are to sow several Parcels of Ground,

Ground, at different times, about a Fortnight from one another, as a constant supply for the Table, till there is plenty of other Greens. There are two Sorts of it, the prickly Sort, and the round *Spinage*: And this, like most other Plants of this Nature, thrives in a light rich Soil. The beginning of *August Spinage* Seed is sown for the Winter.

In this Month is sown Seeds of the *Cabbage*, *Lettuce* of all Kinds in the open Ground among other Crops: they delight in rich light Ground, and a warm Exposure; and that there may not be wanting a Supply of them, they are to be sown every Month from *March* to *August*, when you put in the Winter Crop, and planted out in Beds three Weeks after they come up, at about five Inches distance. Such as produce large *Cabbages* early in the Spring, may be permitted to stand for Seed, and are to be stak'd up to defend them from the Wind. The Seeds will be fit to gather as soon as they begin to shew their Down; and then the Plants are

to be pull'd up, and set to dry in a Green-House.

*Artichoke* Seeds are sown the beginning of this Month, and planted out in April; and the middle of this Month is the most proper Season to slip the Roots for new Plantations, for they are raised by Suckers as well as Seeds, and most commonly by Suckers. When the Slips are sever'd, you are to leave growing upon every old Root three Heads; and these Slips must be planted two Foot apart in Lines, four Foot distant from each other, and be well watered after planting. The Soil proper for them, is a strong rich Ground, with Dung mellow'd in it, well expos'd to the Sun: When they blossom, the first Year, the Roots are endanger'd; wherefore some Gardiners break off the Blooms, and about the middle of July break off the Stems of the old Roots that have done blowing, by which means they furnish themselves with fresh Shoots.

The *Collyflower* Seed is sown in March in some well exposed Corner of the

the Garden, where the young Plants may be sheltered ; and about the middle of *April*, when they are in their first Leaf, they are to be planted in a Nursery about five or six Inches asunder, and there continue till the latter-end of *May* or *June*, when they are to be transplanted abroad for your Crop : This Work should be done in moist or rainy Weather ; or if it be a dry Season, Holes are to be made in the Ground, about three Foot apart, and to be well watered before you plant the *Colly-flowers*, which will make the Plants shoot, being also frequently watered afterwards. In the Autumn following, they will bear large Flowers ; but some of them will not flower till after *Michaelmas*, and such Plants must be taken up with the Earth round their Roots, and set together in a *Green-House*, or some such Place, where they will enlarge themselves, and be fit for Use in the Winter. But to have Summer *Collyflowers*, you must sow the Seed about the latter-end of *July*, or beginning of *August*, upon some de-

cay'd Hot Bed, and transplant them about three Inches distance, as soon as they have put out their first Leaf, upon some other Bed ; the middle of September draw out every other Plant, and set them four or five Inches apart, under a South Wall, to stand there till Spring, when they are to be planted out for flowering ; or you may set them in the Places where they are to blossom, covering them with Glass-Bells in the Winter.

*Asparagus* are sown about the first Week in *March*, the Weather being open ; and the *February* or *March* following, the Seedlings will be fit to be planted out. And for a natural Crop, you are to proceed thus : First measure out your Ground, allowing four Foot for the breadth of each Bed, and two Foot for the Alleys between the Beds ; then open a Trench at one end, and lay into the bottom of it Horse-Dung well rotted, about six or eight Inches thick : You are then to go on, and trench the same Quantity of Ground, lying next to the first Trench,

throwing

throwing the Earth of the second Trench upon the Dung in the bottom of the first; and thus continue to work till the whole is done. This being over, in Lines at eight or ten Inches distance, you are to plant the *Asparagus* taken fresh out of the Nursery, spreading their Roots, and covering their Buds with Earth about four Inches thick. Each Bed takes up four Rows; and when all the Beds are planted, sow the whole with *Onions* and rake it level, for the Alleys will not be of any Use till after *Michaelmas*, when the *Onions* will be off, and the Shoots of the *Asparagus* Plants made that Summer, are to be cut down: Then dig up the Alleys, and throw part of their Soil upon the Beds, to raise the Earth about five or six Inches above the Buds of the Plants, supplying the Alleys with Dung or some rich Soil. In *March* following, the Earth must be raked down: And the Alleys are to be turn'd up every Winter, and now and then enrich'd with Dung; but *Michaelmas* must be pass'd before you cut

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down the Hawm, and give them their Winter Dressing; and you are not to be later than the middle of *March* without raking and laying down the Beds. It is a general Rule not to cut any of the *Asparagus* till the fourth Year after Planting; but where the Plants are strong, a few may be taken here and there, in very small Quantities the third Year. About the beginning of *April*, the *Asparagus* appear above Ground, and may be cut till the beginning of *June*, when they have stood five Years; but if they are younger, you must not cut them after mid-*May*. Not any Bud that appears above Ground should be suffered to grow in the cutting Season, unless they proceed from fresh Plants to make good Deficiencies; and those must be suffered to run up every Year till they have gathered Strength. It is best to cut them downwards a little sloping, with a Knife made blunt at the Point.

For Hot-Beds to force *Asparagus*, see Works of *January*.

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In the FRUIT-GARDEN, in *March* and *April*, we may make Layers of the *Vine*, which will be fit to transplant the *Michaelmas* following : And this Tree is also propagated either by laying down the young Branches, as soon as the Fruit is gathered, or by making Plantations of Cuttings at that time ; always observing to let a Bud or two of the Layer or Cutting be under Ground. It has been likewise practis'd to raise this Tree by drawing a young Branch thro' the Hole at the bottom of a Garden-Pot about *Christmas*, and then filling the Pot with Earth ; these will take Root, and may be cut from the Mother-Plant the *Michaelmas* following, with Fruit growing upon them. The *Vines* thus raised in Pots, will hold their Fruit good almost till *Christmas*, if they are shelter'd from the Weather in a *Green-House*, or some such like Place. The Month of *February*, if the Weather be open, is the best Month for planting of *Vines* ; and great Care is to be taken in the Removal of the Trees, particularly that the Roots be

not too dry before they are replanted. The Soil proper for these Trees, should be rocky or gravelly; and chalky Hills well expos'd to the Sun, will produce better *Grapes* than any of the rich Soils prepared with Horse-Dung; but where these are wanting, the Rubbish of old Buildings will make a very good Compost to mix with the Earth about the Roots. To plant a *Vineyard*, let the Places where your *Vines* are to stand, be opened and prepared before any of the Plant's are taken out of the Nursery; they are to be planted in Lines a Yard asunder: And it is usual to prune these *Vines* the *September* before Transplanting, according to their Strength, leaving not more than four Buds on the strongest; and then they will require no other Care the first Summer, but to cleanse them from Weeds. About the end of *September*, shorten the Shoots of the Summer, and the Summer following the strongest of them will begin to shew a little Fruit; this second Year, the small Shoots and superfluous Branches are to be carefully broke off  
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in *May* and *June*, and two or three Shoots only preserv'd on each *Vine*, which are not to be shortened till the following *September*; these should be supported by Stakes or Poles, so that they may not run close to the Ground, but about a Foot above it; for the nearer the Ground the *Grapes* grow, if they do not touch it, the riper and sweeter they will be. In about five or six Years time the Vineyard, thus planted and managed, will produce a good Crop of *Grapes*. The pruning of the *Vine* you may find in the Month of *January*.

The *Fig* is propagated either from Seeds, Suckers or Layers; the Suckers are separated from the old Roots the beginning of *March*, and are then to be transplanted without cutting any of their Tops; for this Tree above all others suffers by Amputation: The Layers are ordered like those of the *Vine*; and the Seeds will readily come up, being sown in Rubbish or such like Soil about *March*. This Tree delights in the same Soil with the *Vine*, and may be planted either against Walls, or in Standards;

Standards ; tho' in *England* the common Practice is to plant them against Walls. It has been observed, that the Standard *Fig-Trees* prosper and bear Fruit in greater abundance, and much better, than those against Walls ; because as they are endangered by pruning, so they like not Confinement : And old *Fig-Trees* that have been neglected, and grown wild without Culture for many Years, have born more Fruit than those that have been dress'd and ordered in Gardens.

The pruning of the *Fig* is very different from that of other *Fruit-Trees*; for as the Practice is to take away the small Branches in pruning other Trees ; so here it is to be avoided, by reason the *Fig* puts forth its Fruit chiefly at the Extremities of the last Year's Shoots, and commonly at the three last Eyes; but you are to cut off some of the weak smaller Shoots, which do not promise to bear, so as you do it close to the great Wood. You are to take away all the great Wood, to avoid Confusion ; and the Branches of the Tree

Tree ought not to be permitted to grow too high, which would prevent their being full ; therefore the new thick Branches must be shortened yearly to a Foot or thereabouts ; and the Bud at the end of the Branches to be broken off in the Spring time, that instead of a single Branch it may have two Branches, and cause them to shoot out *Figs* the earlier. The Season of pruning the *Fig* is the latter-end of this Month ; and it is best in the Summer to let this Tree have some Liberty from the Wall, and not to let it continue close tack'd as other Fruit-Trees ; but in the Winter some of the straggling Branches ought to be cut off, and the best and biggest Branches to be tack'd close to the Wall in November, that they may be more effectually sheltered from the Frosts in the Winter by a Defence of Matt or otherwise, especially in an extream cold Season. Whatever you cut from the *Fig*, must be as close to the great Wood or Root as you can ; and a whole Tree may be cut down to the Roots, after an

an unkind Winter, for its Recovery from a sickly State of Health. This Tree puts forth Suckers in great abundance, which must be kept down.

The *Horizontal Shelters* for Fruit-Trees of late recommended, and proper to be erected in this Month, are made in this manner : You are to lay Rows of Tiles in the Structure of the Wall, at certain Distances one above another, the Tiles jetting forward and hanging over the Plane of the Wall, about an Inch and an half: This is not a difficult nor a chargeable Work, if the Wall be of Brick, to place betwixt every two or three Rows of Bricks these horizontal Shelters of Tile; and if the Wall be of Stone, and the Joints be any thing regular, it is not less easy. But to avoid the Inconvenience and Unseemliness of Branches riding over the Edges of Tiles, in each Row of Tiles at convenient Distances must be left void Places or Gaps for the Wood Branches to pass through; which Gaps are to be left wider at the bottom than the top of the Wall: It is very material

rial also, to observe that the Rows of Tiles should not be laid exactly horizontal, but rather a little dipping, the better to shoot off the Water from the Fruit.

These horizontal Shelters preserve Blossoms and tender Fruit more effectually than any Mattings or Coverings used by Gardiners; (which last are rolled up in the Day-time, and let down in the Evenings, when there is most Danger.) And thin bits of Board fastened in the Wall, will do as well as Tiles for horizontal Shelters. By the help of these Kinds of Shelters in the most difficult Year a good Quantity of the choicest Fruit may be depended upon; the Fruits thus sheltered, are much larger and finer tasted, than those that are more exposed; and they are all forwarder, and much earlier ripe than others; which is no inconsiderable Advantage, especially with respect to all late ripe Fruit, such as *Peaches*, *Figs*, and *Grapes*, which in many cold Summers, without such or the like Helps, would never be ripe at all.

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In the FLOWER-GARDEN and PARTERRE, a great deal is now to be done. The *Poppy* is an Annual, sown in Spots; and of various Colours; it is a beautiful, but not lasting Flower, and has place in the Garden amongst other Varieties, being commonly found in Borders under Walls. The *Venus Looking-Glass* is likewise sown in Spots, or it is proper for Edgings.

The *Rose-Campion* is raised from Seeds sown in this Month, or from Slips taken from the Roots; and the double blossom Kind of it is propagated by Slips only, it producing no Seeds. This last is an extraordinary Plant, and much admired for the red Colour of its Flowers: It loves a loamy Soil, and open Exposure.

The *Valerian* is also raised by Seeds; there are several Kinds of it, some whereof are increased by parting the Roots; and there is a sort of this Plant with variegated Leaves.

The *White Hellebore* is propagated from Off-sets parted in March, and planted in a rich light Soil. The Leaves  
of

of this Flower are of themselves a pretty Ornament; and the large Spikes of Flowers, for their odd Colours, are surprizingly beautiful.

The *Foxglove* is a Flower raised from Seeds sown in this Month; but it does not blow till the second Year after sowing. These Plants delight in the Shade, and thrive well in a loamy Soil.

The *Primrose-Tree* will grow in any Soil, and is proper for the middle of Borders in large Gardens. The Seed is sown in the natural Ground towards the latter-end of this Month; and the seedling Plants, which will not blossom till the second Year, are to be sown in a Nursery, and the young Plants removed to proper Places the *August* after they are come up.

The *Stock-Gillyflower* is a Shrub raised from Seeds sown in this Month, and transplanted the Autumn following; and rarely blows until the second Year, unless forced in Hot-Beds. It loves a light natural dry Soil; and the double Kinds of them, which we find amongst the seedling Plants, may be increas'd

creas'd by Slips or Cuttings planted in *May, June, or July*; and being transplanted into Pots, are, for their grateful Smell, a proper Ornament for the nicest Places in the Garden, and to adorn Chimneys.

The *Gentianella* is a Plant whose Flowers almost touch the Ground, but notwithstanding are very ornamental. This Plant is propagated by Slips parted from the Root, in *March* or *August*, and delights in a sandy Soil.

The *Cardinal Flowers* are raised by Seeds sown in Hot-Beds in this Month in sifted light Earth, and the Seeds being small, are to be but thinly covered with Mould; for it is a general Rule to cover all Seeds more or less in proportion to their Bigness. They are commonly cultivated in Pots; but they will grow very well in Borders: And they may be increased by parting their Roots in *April*, and planting them in Places well exposed to the Sun.

The *Scarlet Lichness* is a beautiful Plant in our Gardens, bearing Trusses upon Stalks somewhat more than two

Foot high. These Flowers are propagated either from Seeds sown in this Month, or by slipping the Root at this time. These are also cultivated in Pots, and placed in the nicest parts of the Garden, or in Chimneys. They love a light natural Soil and an open Exposure.

The *Acanthus* is a Flower full of Thorns prettily variegated: The Seeds are sown in this Month in a sandy Soil, and the Shade. The double *Rocket Flower* is propagated from Slips taken from about the Root, and planted in March in a loamy Soil, and an open Exposure.

The *Campanula-Pyramidalis* is raised from Slips parted from the Roots in this Month, or from Seeds; and delights in a sandy Soil. It is a proper Ornament for the middle Row of Flowers in large Borders; and in Pots it does well in Chimneys.

The *Wall-Flower* may be raised from Slips planted in shady Places, either in March, April, May, or June; but the Bloody *Wall-Flower* may be more easily propa-

propagated from Seeds sown in *March*: These Flowers delight in sandy Soil, or to grow among Rubbish.

The *Sun-Flower* is easily rais'd from Seeds sown in large Borders, where it will grow six Foot high; it will grow in the Shade, and almost any Soil.

The *Asters* or *Starworts*, of which there are many Sorts, are propagated from Slips taken from the Root in this Month, which will thrive in any Soil or Exposure; and are fit Companions for the tallest Flowers: But they are best to be planted in Pots, otherwise they will quickly over-run the Ground.

The *Monkshood* is propagated by parting the Roots in this Month; and delights in a loamy Soil and Shade. The Flowers are of a poisonous Nature.

The *Nastertium* runs upon the Ground, and produces Flowers variegated with yellow and scarlet. *Balsamines* blossom about a Foot and a half high. The *Marvel of Peru*, both red and yellow, blow two Foot high. And the *Convolvulus*, of which there are three Kinds, the best a purple Flow-

er,

er, creeps upon the Ground. All of them are raised on Hot-Beds, of a gentle Heat. The sensitive Plants are three in Number ; one of them falls to the Ground upon the approach of a Man's Hand, which is call'd the *Humble Plant*; another of them shrinks up together on the touch of its Leaf ; and the third being touch'd, and the Pods, when they are gross but not fully ripe, being taken between your Fingers, will give a sudden snap, and fly in Pieces : All these are to be preserved with great Care, and be constantly kept under Glasses all the Summer, when the Seeds which are sown in this Month are come up.

The *Arbor Judeæ* is propagated by Seeds sown in *March*; it will rise very high, even equal to a pretty large Tree, but is more frequently planted against a Wall than in the open Ground. It bears Rose-colour Blossoms in Clusters; and loves a loamy Soil.

The *Passion-Tree* is raised either from Layers or Seeds sown in this Month ; and every cutting of it about *May* or

June will strike Root, being planted in fine Earth: It is a prodigious quick grower, some Branches of it making sixteen or eighteen Foot long in a Summer; and it is very hardy. It loves moist and cool Places, where it may be continually fed with Water; in which Situation it will bear Fruit, shaped like *Lemons*, and of the same Colour: And if you lay plenty of Cow Dung about the Roots of these Trees, and keep them frequently watered during the flowering Season, you will not fail of Fruit. It is called the *Passion-Tree* by the Contrivance of some *Spaniard* Fryars, who by adding some things wanting in the natural Flower, made it as it were an Epitome of our Saviour's Passion.

The *Arbutus* is an exotick Plant that loves a light gravelly Soil, and may be raised either from the Seeds or Layers: The Fruit (which resemble *Strawberries*) must be gathered about *Christmas*, and after laid to dry for a Month, are to be bruised and mixed with Sand, and then sown in Pots of light Earth, and covered

covered about a quarter of an Inch with fine Mould. This Work must be done in *March*, and the gentle Heat of a Hot-Bed will much help the Germination of the Seeds, which are to be frequently sprinkled with Pond-Water till they come up. The Layers of this Tree are made of the most tender Shoots about *September*, and will strike Root in a Year's time, but will not be strong enough to transplant till the Spring following.

The *Apocinum*, or *Dog's-Bane*, is propagated from Seeds sown in this Month in Hot-Beds, or from Cuttings in the same Month; but those Plants which die to the Root every Winter, will be best encreas'd from Off-sets taken from the Roots: A light natural Soil agrees well with them, and but little Water; and they are to be set into the House sooner or later as they are more or less tender.

The *Palm-Tree* is encreas'd by setting the Stones of the Fruit in light Earth in this Month, and giving them the Assistance of a Hot-Bed. It is a

Green-House Plant, but might be made to stand abroad after Sheltering three or four Years.

The *Green-Privet* is a Plant of a quick Growth, and makes an admirable Hedge, maintaining its Verdure all the Winter: To propagate it, we must sow the Berries in *March*, about an Inch deep in light Earth, watering them frequently till they come up; and they are to be transplanted from the Seed-Bed the second Year after sowing: A hot gravelly Soil is the most proper for this Tree.

The *Mezereon* is a dwarf Plant, the Stalks whereof are cloathed with its Flowers in *January*. It is propagated by sowing the Seeds in this Month; but care must be taken to preserve them from the Birds. A loamy Soil is the most proper for this Tree.

The *Spiraea Frutex* is a beautiful Shrub, propagated from Suckers taken off in *March*, and planted in a light Soil.

The *Juniper-Tree* is a Plant which by reason of the smallness of its Leaves a  
Gardiner

Gardiner may train up to any Shape or Form he thinks fit : It delights in a barren Soil ; and the Berries are to be sown in light Ground, without watering or any rich Manure : In about two Months time they will come up ; and they are to remain two Years in the Seed-Bed before transplanted, taking great Care to keep them free from Weeds.

The several Kinds of *Firs* which are Ornamental in Wilderness-Works, are all of them raised from Seeds sown in this Month ; they grow freely in any Ground, and should have their collateral Buds broke off while young and tender, to keep their Bodies smooth and free from Knots.

*The PRODUCTS of this Month, of  
FRUITS, PLANTS, and FLOWERS.*

BESIDES the *Sallads* of the foregoing Month, we have now some *Purslane*, with young Tops of *Tarragon*, of which a few Leaves will serve to give

a Relish to a large *Sallad*: The only Herbs of this Month for Kitchen Use, are Sprouts of *Cabbages*, young *Cabbage* Plants or *Coleworts*, and *Winter Spinage*. The Roots are *Carrots* sown in *July*, *Raddishes* of *Michaelmas*, some few late sown *Turnips*, and *Red Beets*.

In the Hot-Beds we have *Kidney Beans* and some *Peas*; and *Cucumbers* upon the Plants raised in *January*: We have also *Asparagus* upon the Hot-Bed made in *February*, preferable to those of the preceding Months. And towards the end of this Month, the *Raddishes* sown upon the Hot-Bed in *February*, will be fit to draw.

*Hop Buds* or *Tops* are now gathered to boil, and are but little inferior to *Asparagus*: And the Stalks and tender Sprouts of *Turnips* running to Seed, are now excellent after the Strings are taken from them; these in the Markets are called *Lupines*, and are generally reckoned one of the best boild Sallads.

At the end of this Month we have some scarlet *Strawberries* ripe upon the Hot-

Hot-Beds ; and also some few Beans, if we forward them by artificial Heats. And of Fruit, we have in some Gardens ripe Cherries, and green Apricots.

The Flowers we have in this Month are *Anemonies* double and single, *Hyacinths*, *Junquils*, several Kinds of the *Narcissus*, some of the precope *Tulips*, and the latter kind of *Crocus*, the white *Polyanthos*, *Violets*, *Dasies*, *Wall-flowers*, *Stock-Gillyflowers*, *Iris's* of several Kinds, *Hepatica's*, *Crown-Imperial*, double and single *Primroses*, some Sorts of *Fritillaria*, and a few *Auricula's* towards the end.

The Trees in blossom are the *Arbor Judeæ*, *Laurus-Tinus*, some *Oranges*, Indian yellow *Jessamine*, and *Aloes* in the *Green-House*.

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## A P R I L.

### *The Works of this Month.*

**I**N the KITCHEN-GARDEN, in dry Weather and light Earth, set *Kidney-Beans*. Set also *Ronceval-Peas*;

and plant *Beans* to succeed other Crops; also where *Beans* have been set too thick, you may cut down every other Row within three Inches of the Root, and they will produce a very good after Crop, when the others are gone. Sow *Spinage* for the last time, in some moist Place, not too much expos'd to the Sun. Sow *Cabbage-Lettuces*, to succeed those sown in former Months. And now you are to sow *Purflane* and *Sellery*, upon the natural Ground, or upon some decay'd Hot-Bed, as a Supply when that is spent that was sown in *March*.

Sow small *Sallads* in open Borders, as *Cresses*, *Mustard*, *Turnip*, or *Rape* and *Raddish*: Sow Seeds of *Thyme*, and other aromatick Herbs, which should not be delay'd longer than the last Week in this Month; and all small Seeds must be sown shallow in the Earth, but deeper in light and sandy Ground than in heavy Soils. Sow *Spanish Chardones* in the natural Ground for a second Crop.

Now is the best time to plant Cuttings

tings or Slips of *Rosemary* and *Lavender*, especially after Rain; and we may yet plant Slips of *Thyme*, *Sage*, &c. Continue to make Plantations of *Strawberries* till the middle of the Month. Towards the end hough *Carrots*, *Parsnips* and *Onions*, leaving the first two about five or six Inches distant, and the latter about three or four.

Make Ridges for *Cucumbers* and *Melons* for a full Crop, and prune the *Melon* Plants upon the forward Ridge from all superfluous Branches; but this is to be done very carefully, without lifting up the Runners from the Ground, which might bruise the tender Branches, and endanger the whole Plant.

If the Weather be dry and windy, you are to stake up all new planted Trees, if that Work was neglected in the preceding Month; watering them well once in eight or ten Days. Defend Trees and Plants from Snails and Slugs, which in this Month make great Destruction in the Kitchen-Garden.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, the  
F 5 Trees

Trees being in their Bloom, little is to be done in this Month. But you are now to rub off such young Shoots of new planted Trees against Walls as push directly forward, leaving none but those that shoot sideways to form the Beauty of the Tree.

You are to watch the new planted *Vines*, and not suffer above one Shoot, or two at most to remain; for the first and only Thing you are to aim at, is to get large bearing Wood as soon as may be; and this is to be effected by taking away the smallest Shoots: The Head being disburdened, the Root is of consequence strengthened. Trees that have too much Vigour, such as the *Peach*, &c. will now drop some of their Blossoms and Fruit.

Remove all Suckers from *Fig-Trees*, which they are now very apt to send forth plentifully. What Apples remain to be grafted, may be compleat-ed in this Month, which is the best time for grafting betwixt the Bark and the Wood, because the Sap stirs freely, and suffers them to part.

Cherry-Trees that are not very thriving, should this Month be relieved from being Hyde-bound.

All new planted Fruit-Trees are to be encourag'd with Water; and should either have a semicircular Paving of small Stones round their Roots, or else a small Heap of Weeds or Grass laid to keep them cool and moist.

Keep your Garden clean; and digging Borders half Spit deep, and stirring the Earth about old *Mural-Trees*, is a very good Culture, and the most effectual Method to destroy the Weeds.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN, and *Parterre*, we now sow in the natural Ground the most hardy exotick Seeds, and such Flower-Seeds as we have omitted to sow in the preceding Month. And we may in this Month sow Scarlet-Beans, Scabious, Columbines, Marygolds, Amaranthus, Gnaphalium, and Cyanus; and we may yet part and set all fibrous rooted Plants.

Stick up your Carnations; and now is the time to sow Carnation-Seeds.

About the beginning of this Month, your *Auricula-Seeds* will appear above Ground, and are to be carefully watered; and those *Auricula's* which are now in their Bloom, should be refresh'd with moderate Waterings every three Days; but they are to be guarded against the Sun and Rains.

Pot some of your *Amaranthus'*, and give them a fresh Bed to draw them tall. Stake up all Plants and Flowers which are grown to any height. After Rain, clip your Edgings of *Box*. Sow *Pine* and *Fir-Seeds*, covering them with a Net to keep them from the Birds: And now is the best time of the Spring to remove all Sorts of *Evergreens*. If the Weather be moist it is not yet too late to make Layers of *Jessamine*, *Honeysuckle*, *Roses*, and such-like Shrubs.

Make fresh Hot-Beds to forward your young Seedling *Oranges* and *Lemons*, and other exotick Plants now come up, and fit to transplant from the first Hot-Bed. Roll your Grafs and *Gravel-Walks* after Rain; and rake

over and renew your Works in Sand, &c.  
Also your Grafs must be often mown,  
for now it grows apace.

In the GREEN-HOUSE, the Windows of the *Orangery* may now be open from Morning till Night, if the Winds are not violent ; but Gardiners are to be very careful as yet in exposing their Exoticks to the open Air, and not depend too much upon the fair Promise of a warm Day or two, when the Weather is so very uncertain.

Begin to water your *Aloes*, *Sedums*, *Euphorbiums*, and other tender succulent Plants ; but give it in very small Quantities, and when the Sun shines hot.

And you may now venture to bring your choice and tender Shrubs, &c. out of your Conservatory, in a warm Day ; but your *Orange-Trees* are to remain in the House till May.

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*The Works of this Month,  
HOW PERFORM'D.*

**I**N the KITCHEN-GARDEN and Fruit-Garden, we have few Works this Month.

The beginning of *March*, *Melon-Seeds* are sown on the Hot-Bed for ridge Plants, and about a Week after sowing, they are fit to plant out four Inches apart, where they are to remain till their first Leaf is about the bigness of a Crown-piece; and then when the second or third Joint appears, you are to cut off the prime Leader from each Plant near the Ear-Leaves, and they will each of them quickly put out three other Runners, which will produce Fruit in great plenty; and those are also commonly prun'd at every third or fourth Joint. About the latter-end of *April*, the Plants they rais'd will be fit to plant on Ridges, which are made thus: Cut a Trench about two Foot and a half wide, and sixteen Inches deep,

deep, in which lay Horse-Litter prepar'd as for a Hot-Bed, about two Foot thick, spread equally and trod gently ; and then at the distance of about four Foot in the middle Line of the Ridge, you are to make Holes about ten Inches over and six deep, which are to be fill'd with prepared Earth, and after this the whole is to be covered with the same Earth about five Inches thick ; and the Beds are to be made flat four Foot wide. About two or three Days after the Ridges are made, you are to plant two *Melon* Plants in each Hole, and cover them with Glasses and Matts.

As to *Kidney-Beans*, we have two Sorts of them common in your Gardens ; the one bears early and near the Root, without running high, (call'd the *Battersea-Bean*) and the other Kind grows near six Foot high. We sow these *Beans* the first Week in this Month, in a light fresh Soil, making Drills from North to South, and laying the *Beans* in them about four Inches apart, covering them with Earth rais'd in a Ridge to keep the  
wet

wet from them. The Lines of the *Battersea-Bean* should be two Foot apart ; and the other Kind are to be sown in double Rows, like the *Runcival-Peas*, having Alleys between them two Foot and a half wide : The *Battersea* Kind need not be stick'd ; but the others will not bear well, unless they are staked. From the first sowing in this Month, we may once every three Weeks till the middle of *July* continue to sow fresh Ground with *Kidney-Beans* to succeed one another ; observing that when the Ground is very dry, as in *June* and *July*, and the Weather hot, we must water the Drills as soon as we have opened them, before we put in the Seed, which will contribute to their Vegetation ; but after they are sown, we must avoid watering them. The *Battersea-Beans*, out of Curiosity, may be sown in Hot-Beds the first Week in *September*, and they will produce Beans fit to gather in *January*.

The end of this Month, or the beginning of *May*, is a right Season for sowing

sowing the *Roncival* or *Egg-Peas*, which is the most rampant of all the *Pea-kind*, and therefore requires more room than any other: You are to sow these *Peas* about two or three Inches apart in Lines, planting two Rows within eighteen Inches of one another, and then leave a Space of two Foot and an half for Alleys; having allow'd this Passage, plant two Lines more, eighteen Inches apart, and so continue to do, allowing the breadth of two Foot and an half for each Alley, till the whole is sown. When they are grown about six Inches high, earth them up, and set one Row of Sticks or Boughs, about six Foot high, between each double Line of *Peas* for them to run up, and they will bear a plentiful Crop. It is the Business of a Gardiner, if he has Ground enough, to provide so many Crops of *Peas* as may furnish a Table throughout the whole Summer: About *November* or *December* is sown the first Crop; and the *Hotspurs* are the most proper for that Season, sown in Drills about two Foot

114      Month of APRIL.

Foot asunder, the Lines running from North to South: In *February* a second Crop of the same kind of *Peas* should be sown; and in *March* we may put in a third of the same sort: About the beginning of *April* some *Ground* may be prepared for the *Dwarf-Peas*, which seldom rise higher than half a Foot, and are set four or five Inches apart, in Lines about eighteen Inches distant from one another: And there is a sort of *Dwarf-Peas* may be sown in *May* or *June*, to have a constant Supply of young *Peas*; the smallest sort are sown in *Edgings*; and being sown upon a gentle *Hot-Bed*, the first Week in *September*, will produce *Peas* in the *Winter*.

The *Spanish Chardones*, which are now sown in the natural *Ground*, are ordered as follows: You are to make *Holes* for the *Seeds*, about five or six *Foot* distance, and put four or five *Seeds* in each *Hole*; when they are come up, leave growing only one strong *Plant* in a *Hole* for blanching.

*Rosemary* and *Lavender* are raised from

from Slips planted in this Month, which quickly take Root if they are Shoots of the last Year; but if they are older, they will not grow: These Herbs are apt to suffer by Frosts; and should be planted in the driest and warmest Parts of Gardens: They love a light sandy Soil.

In the **F R U I T - G A R D E N**, the reason why the Blossoms or young Fruit fall off from vigorous *Peach-Trees* in this Month, has been compar'd to a Nurse over-much abounding with Milk, by which means the Child is frequently in danger of being choaked: It is on this Principle the Experienced have directed the laying Branches of Trees horizontally, and keeping them free from great Wood, and perpendicular Shoots in the middle, that the Sap may be carried in such due Proportion and Quantity as is necessary; which is more easy to be effected by horizontal than perpendicular Shoots: And to the purpose of having a sufficient Quantity of Fruit, too much Vigor is as pernicious as too little.

To

To manage ungovernable Pears and Plum-Trees, it has been practis'd to make Gaps and Incisions on these Trees, chiefly to be perform'd on the larger Wood: The Wound may be carried beyond the Pith considerably; not only to hinder the free Ascent of the Sap by the Bark, but also to hinder any Ascent through the Pith, which in the case of the Pear would unavoidably happen: With the same View of checking the Sap, in order to make a Pear-Tree prolifick, you may confine the Passage of the Sap to the Pith only, in some of the lesser and most perpendicular Branches, by cutting the Bark about two Inches round, and taking it entirely away to the Wood. These Branches will continue to bear Fruit for several Years; and when they die at last, there are always in a Pear-Tree sufficient Numbers of others to succeed them, especially in the middle of the Tree, which ought to undergo the same Discipline, if they are un-governable. This Work is best done in March; but is not to be practis'd on tall

all Standards, but only on low Dwarfs or Wall-Trees.

To relieve *Cherry-Trees* that are not in a thriving Condition, they are this Month to be *slit down perpendicularly* with the Point of a Knife in their Body, and chief Branches, to prevent their being what we call *Hidebound*; the Grain of their Bark running horizontally, contrary to most other Trees. For want of this Operation, *Cherry-Trees* will continue in an unthriving State for ten or fifteen Years together; but after they have been thus slit, they thrive and prosper wonderfully.

There are many ways prescribed to *destroy Snails and Slugs*, which are great Devourers of the young Knit-Wall-Fruit; some advise the laying Tobacco-Dust, Soot, Saw-Dust, or Barley-Chaff, round about the Stems of Trees and Plants as a sure Remedy, which indeed will keep them off for a little time, but the first Rain that falls, leaves them at Liberty; nor are we more successful in putting Tar upon the Stems of Trees, which a few warm Days will dry

dry up : But the best Contrivance hitherto discovered for this Purpose, is to wrap about the Stem of a Tree two or three Rounds of Line, or Rope made of Horse-Hair, such as are commonly us'd to hang Cloaths upon ; these are so full of Stubs and straggling Points of the Hair, that neither a *Smail* nor *Slug* can pass over them, without wounding themselves to Death ; so that the Head of the Tree, if it be a *Standard* or *Dwarf*, can receive no Harm from them, if we secure the bottom of the Stems ; but to preserve a *Wall-Tree*, we must use a little more Caution ; for besides preventing their Passage up the Stem of the Tree, we must fasten one of these Ropes close to the Wall, so as to enclose all the Branches of the Tree, and allow Space enough to nail up the Summer Shoots within the Compas of the Hair-Line ; which is to be so dispos'd, that as the Tree encreases in Stature, and spreads more and more upon the Wall, the same Rope may be alter'd to serve for several Years.

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These Lines are best for this Use, when the Hair they are made of is very short; for then they will be full of Points, and compleatly arm'd against any Attempts of these destructive Vermin: In *Espaliers* of Fruit-Trees, it is only necessary to wrap these Hair-Lines about the Stems of Trees near the Roots, and about the bottom of every Stake, which is to be done in the Winter when the *Snails* are laid up in their close Quarters: To preserve Plants and Herbs, which are liable to be destroy'd by *Slugs* or *Snails*, the Hair-Lines are to be fastened about the Edges of the Beds they are planted in.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN this Month, and the beginning of *May*, we sow the Seeds of the *Carnation*, a Flower of all others the most delightful as well for the agreeable Smell as for its beautiful Colours; the Varieties whereof are hardly to be numbered, every Year producing new Sorts of it from Seeds. The Compost proper for this Flower, is made of sandy Loam, and well-

well-consum'd *Melon* Earth, two Load of the former to one Load of the latter; sift these well together, and let them lie in a heap for a time to mellow; then sift it a second time either to sow the *Carnation* Seeds in, or to plant your Layers or Roots of them upon. Having fill'd your Pots with this Earth, and smoothed it on the top, sprinkle on your Seeds, and covering them half an Inch with the same Compost, press it gently with a Board, and let them stand exposed to the Weather; the Seed will come up in about three Weeks, and the young Plants be big enough to transplant into Beds the *July* following, where they must be set about ten Inches distant from one another, and shaded from the Sun with Matts for about three Weeks, uncovering them every Evening for the Benefit of the refreshing Dews. In the second Year after sowing, you will find many Varieties from the seedling Plants; and whatever Rarities appear, must be laid down as soon as possible, by cutting half through a Joint, and splitting

splitting the Internode upwards half way to the other Joint above it ; then the wounded Part must be buried in the Earth, and fasten'd down with a Hook of Wood till it strikes Root, and can shift for it self, which will be in two Months time if the Earth be light : The time of laying down the Layers of the Seedlings is uncertain ; but the most proper Season for this Work is in *July*, as soon as the Lay-  
ers are big enough for the Operation, that they may get Roots betimes to be taken from their Stocks, and be trans-  
planted early in the Autumn, where they are to remain all Winter ; tho' some chuse to leave them on the old Roots till *March*, before they trans-  
plant them ; but this is not so safe as the other. When planted (which is done with Earth about the Roots, the dead Leaves being cut off, and the Tops too long) they must not only be shaded and defended from the Sun for some time, but should also, during the Winter, be near some place of Shelter to guard against severe Frosts : About

*April*, when the Flower-Stems begin to put forth, you are to place by each Flower a strait Stick of about four Foot long, and tie the Spindles to it as they shoot; so soon as the Flower-Buds appear, leave only one of the largest upon each Flower-Stem to blossom, and about ten Days before the Flowers open themselves, the round podded Kinds will begin to crack their Husks on one side, when a careful Gardiner with a fine Needle is to split or open the Husk on the opposite side to the natural Fraction; and about three or four Days before the compleat opening of the Flower, must cut off with a pair of Scissars, the Points on the top of the Flower-Pod, and supply the Vacancies or Openings on each side of the Husk with two small Pieces of Vellum or Oil-Cloth, which may be easily slip'd in between the Flower-Leaves and the inside of the Husk, by which means the Flower will display its Parts equally on all Sides, and be of a regular Figure. And besides this Care, it is a common Practice, when  
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the Blossom begins to shew its Colours, to shelter it from the extream Heat of the Sun, either with a trencher-like Board, or some other Device of the like Nature fastened to the Sticks.

The Gardiners divide the several Kinds of this Flower into five Classes, distinguish'd by the Names of *Picketees*, *Painted Ladies*, *Beazarts*, *Flakes*, and *Flames*: The *Picketees* are of a white ground spotted Colour, or pounc'd with red or purple; the *Painted Ladies* have their *Petals* tinged on the up-  
per-side, either with red or purple, and the under-side of the Leaves is plain white; the *Beazarts* are strip'd with four distinct Colours; the *Flakes* are of two Colours only, always strip'd; and the *Flames* have a red Ground strip'd with black, or very dark Colours: Each of these Classes is very numerous, but the *Picketees* abundantly so. These Flowers are the Pride of the Summer, as *Tulips* are the Glory of the Spring.

The Seeds of this Flower is gather'd the latter-end of *September*, in dry Weather; gather them with the Stalks

124      *Month of APRIL.*

they grow upon, and let them remain expos'd to the Sun thro' a Glass for a Month or two, without opening any of the Husks till the time the Seeds are to be sown.

The *Columbine*, for its Variety, is acceptable to the Florist : The Seed is sown in the Nursery in this Month; from whence you may remove your choice Plants to your Garden, and they will yield Flowers the next Year : The Roots of this Flower will continue in good Order three or four Years ; but against that time you are to have a fresh Supply.

*Scarlet-Beans* make a pretty Shew, and continue in Blossom several Months; they climb up Bushes or Sticks set for that Purpose; or they may be more properly fastened to a Wall, where the Branches will spread advantageously. The Seed is annually sown in this Month, in good Ground well expos'd to the Sun.

The *Amaranthus* is an Annual propagated on a Hot-Bed ; the Seeds being sown in this Month or *March*, are to

to be rais'd under Glasses in the hottest Part of your Garden. This is a curious Plant, bearing fine Tufts of Flowers.

The *African Marygold* is an Annual raised on a Hot-Bed; and the *Cyanus*, of which there are several Colours, is an Annual propagated on the natural Ground, by sowing the Seeds in this Month in a light Soil.

*The PRODUCTS of this Month, of  
FRUITS, PLANTS, and FLOWERS.*

WE have now Plenty of *Cucumbers* upon the Hot-Beds made the beginning of *February*; and *Mushrooms* upon Beds made about the same time. And about the end of this Month *Kidney-Beans*, sown upon a Hot-Bed in the middle of *February*, will be fit to gather. Upon the Hot-Beds we have now also some young *Purflane*.

Young *Raddishes* are now very plentiful; and towards the end of the Month, some of the *Dutch brown Let-*

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tuce, which has stood the Winter, will begin to cabbage. The Sallads upon the natural Ground, are *Cresses*, *Raddish*, *Turnip*, *Spinage*, and *Mustard*; and the other Herbs proper to mix with them, are *Burnet*, *Taragon*, and young *Onions*.

We have now *Scallions* and *Leeks*, and sweet Herbs growing of all Sorts. Young *Carrots* sown in Autumn, and some *Sprouts* from the old Stems of *Cabbages* and *Coleworts*, or young *Cabbage-Plants*; and *Raddish-Tops* are at this time good boiling Greens, till others that are better come to Maturity. The *Collyflowers* now produce *Sprouts* like the *Cabbage*, and eat very well.

In this Month we have plenty of *Asparagus* upon the natural Beds, where it makes its Appearance in the Gardens near *London*, the first Week of this Month; but in the more southern Parts of *England*, as in some Parts of *Devonshire*, *Asparagus* are cut a Fortnight sooner.

Ripe *Cherries* and large green *Apricots* are now to be found in plenty in Fruit-

Fruit-Gardens ; and also ripe *Strawberries* upon those Plants which have had the Assistance of Hot-Beds to ripen them.

We have in the FLOWER-GARDEN this Month, great Variety of *Ranuncula's* and double *Anemonies*; about the middle of the Month, we have the *Auricula's*, and towards the end some *Tulips*. The *Crown-Imperial* still continues to flower; as do also the double *Violets*, double *Hepatica's*, and the *Polyanthos*. We have several Kinds of the *Narcissus* and double *Junquils* now in their Prime; several Sorts of *Iris's* and *Fritillaries*, with some *Hyacinths*; and likewise *Cyclamen*, some *Stock-Gillyflowers*, and single *Pæonies* at the end.

In the GREEN-HOUSE there are *Orange-Flowers*, *Aloes*, and some Kinds of the *Geranium*; and the *Lylac*, *Laburnum*, *Arbor Judæ*, *Persian Jefamine*, and other Shrubs are now in Flower.

*The Works of this Month.*

**I**N the KITCHEN-GARDEN give your *Melons* Air in the middle of the Day, and look to your *Melon* Ridges, weeding them and carefully pruning off the water Branches, which are known by their flatness and extraordinary breadth ; it is also necessary to pinch off the tops of such Runners as have Fruit upon them, having three or four Joints always beyond the Fruit, and taking Care that the Fruit be well sheltered with Leaves from the Power of the Sun, otherwise their Growth will be spoil'd ; but when the Growth is perfected, we cannot expose them too much to the Sun for ripening. If the Season be dry, rather float the Alleys between the *Melon* Ridges, than pour Water upon the Plants, or near the Stems : Pond-Water is esteem'd the best for this Plant, being well exposed to the Sun.

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About the beginning of this Month sow *Cucumbers* in the natural Ground, both for Sallads and Pickling ; put about twelve Seeds in each Hole, but leave only four or five when they come up : Let the Earth be fresh and well work'd with a Spade, rather light than stiff ; and a Plantation of this kind will produce almost twice as much Fruit as one of the same quantity of Ground forc'd with Dung. *Cucumbers* are great Lovers of Watering ; but much Water spoils our *Melons*.

Replant *Imperial* and *Silesia-Lettuce*, if you have any large enough : And if any of the *Imperial-Lettuces* are cabbaged, cut the tops of them cross-wise, that the Flower-Stems may the more readily shoot for seeding. Sow some of the *Dutch* brown *Lettuce*, to be planted out for cabbaging in June. Sow yet some *Raddishes* and *Endive* very thin, to be blanched without transplanting : And now we may sow *Purslane* upon the natural Ground, and *Cabbage-Seed*.

Transplant *Collyflower* Plants ; and  
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make your first Drills for *Sellery*, if your Plants are large enough. Plant out *Cabbages*, *Sellery*, and *Beet-Chard*; and you may yet sow *Sweet-Marjoram*, *Thyme*, *Gillyflowers*, and other aromatick and tender Plants. And whatever has been neglected in the last Month, must be delay'd no longer than the first Week in this.

Continue to destroy Weeds, before they shed their Seed; and destroy the Nests of Caterpillars and other Insects which annoy your Trees; and prune off all crumpled Leaves, for they harbour the worst of Vermin. Water new planted Trees, *Asparagus*, &c. if the Weather be dry.

In the F R U I T - G A R D E N, now is the time to tie up the Shoots of the *Vine* to their Props, leaving only three or four of the boldest Shoots; and you are to loosen or disengage such Branches of the *Vine*, as will be observ'd sometimes to be bound between the Joints of the Wall, or behind the larger Wood: At the latter-end of this Month begin to nail the most forward

projecting Branches of the *Vine*, where Fruit is close to the Wall ; and all fruitless Shoots of the *Vine* are now to be pick'd off in their very Buds.

*Peaches* and *Apricots* are to be very carefully and discreetly thinn'd of their super-abundant Fruit ; for too many on a Tree make the whole insipid ; and therefore two Fruit upon one Branch are esteem'd sufficient. All dry'd wither'd Branches from *Wall-Trees* are now to be taken away ; and the Trees to be cleansed from Snails, Cankers, &c.

We may now begin the Summer pruning of *Pears*, cutting off the Shoots of this Year that come forward to half an Inch, taking out the rest in the middle where they crowd one another entirely ; but at the Extremities of the Tree, they may be let alone to the Winter pruning, if there be room. All perpendicular Shoots in the middle of *Dwarfs*, should also be this Month reduc'd to half an Inch.

The Summer *Bon Cretien Pear* should never feel the Knife but in this Month, except it be to cut out great Wood

entirely; because if it has room it will bear at the Extremities.

Clip off the Extremities of the Shoots of *Gooseberries*, which will in a great Measure prevent or kill the Canker-worm.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and Parterre repeat the sowing of many annual Flowers, such as the *Annual Stock*, *Venus Looking-Glass*, and *Candy-Tufts*, giving them frequent Waterings till they come up. The first Week of this Month sow *Carnation-Seeds*, this being the best Season for that Purpose; and be careful to tie up the Spindles of your *Carnations*. Cut down the Leaves and Flower-Stems of the *Crocus*, and other bulbous rooted Flowers that have done blowing; unless it be those you design for Seed: Gather your *Anemonie-Seed* as it ripens.

Shade your choice *Tulips* from the Mid-day Sun, and defend them from Rains; when they have done flowering, break off their Seed-Pods, which will add Strength to the Roots. Plant *Stock-*

*Stock-Gillyflowers* in Beds ; and when the Weather is settled, all your choice annual Flowers, as the *African* and *French Marygolds*, *Aramanthus*, *Basils*, *Convulvulus*, &c. are to be transplanted.

Plant Cuttings of the *Ficoides* and *Sedums*, of the *Pyracantha*, the *Passion-Tree*, the *Arabian Jessamine*, the *Geranium*, *Amomum Plinii*, and other such-like exotick Shrubs in some open Border ; where they will take Root better than in Pots. Lay Layers of the *Myrtle*, *Oleander*, &c. And about the tenth of this Month, inarch *Orange* and *Lemon-Trees*, upon *Lemon-Stocks* ; and by the middle of *August* bearing Plants may be cut from the Mother-Trees. Inarch also the *Spanish* white *Jessamine*, and the *Indian* yellow *Jessamine* upon strong Stocks of the common white *Jessamine*.

About the fifteenth of this Month, if the Weather be gentle and settled, bring your *Orange* and *Lemon-Trees* out of the Conservatory ; and when the *Mulberry-Tree* begins to open and put forth its Leaves, this Work may be done

done with Safety. There are several Degrees of Heat or Cold necessary to the Vegetation of several Kinds of Plants : The Temperature of the Air in *January*, pushes forth the Buds of the *Elder-Tree*; the greater warmth in *February* puts the *Gooseberry-Bush* and some Sorts of *Quicksets* in Motion; in *March* the *Almond* and the *Peach-Tree* blossom; in *April* the *Elm* and some other Trees begin to open their Leaves; and the *Mulberry* will not stir till the Weather of this Month is settled.

*The Works of this Month,  
HOW PERFORM'D.*

**I**N the KITCHEN-GARDEN and FRUIT-GARDEN, as an ingenious Author has observ'd, a careful Gardiner will now be daily *visiting every part of his Care*, not only disciplining the unruly, but comforting and encouraging the weak Plants; accordingly all new planted Trees are in especial manner to be watch'd, lest some of them

them pine and languish for want of seasonable Help: Such therefore as are observ'd to be in a declining State, ought to be shelter'd with Boards and Matts; for tho' the Sun gives Life and Motion to vegetable Nature, and is the greatest Blessing to Plants and Trees, yet those that are weak are apt to be over-powered with its Heat, and will manifestly die away upon its too frequent and sudden Returns, and unguarded Influence. This Observation sufficiently shews the Analogy there is betwixt Plants and Animals, and particularly human Race; for we frequently find, in a severe Season the Bodies of some Men are very perceptible of Injury by a too sudden approach to a large Fire, at which there are many Persons will swoon and die away.

Towards the latter-end of this Month there is an Operation to be perform'd by *shortening over-luxuriant Branches* in all Fruit-Trees, except *Vines*, to two Inches of the Place from whence they shoot: Winter pruning, instead of taking from, gives Vigour to a Tree;

but

but this Operation now, when Nature is in its full Career, gives a great damp and check to its Course. The shortening luxuriant Branches this Month, respects not only such Branches as are intended to be left to fill a void Place; but also all vigorous Shoots made from the Place of Inoculation in the Nursery, as well as the same made from new planted Trees, especially *Apricots* and *Peaches*, which are apt to be in greatest Danger from too much Vigour: The same Reason holds as to plashing a strong Branch of a *Peach* or *Apricot* that shoots directly forward; for that may now be safely done, and the Branch so disposed as to fill a void Place with weak and bearing Wood.

By late Discoveries we learn, that *Fruit-Trees may be transplanted in the Summer Months, from May to August*, even when the Trees are in blossom: The Method of Transplanting is by preparing Holes for them before you begin to take them up, and the Earth taken out of the Holes you are to make very fine, and mix with Water in large Tubs,

Tubs, to the consistence of thin Batter, with which each Hole is fill'd for the Tree to be planted in, before the earthy Parts hath time to settle or fall to the bottom: A Tree thus planted in Batter, has its Roots immediately inclos'd and guarded from the Air; and as the Season now disposes every part of the Tree for growth and shooting, it loses very little of its Vigour, if you are careful of its Roots, to wound few of them at the taking the Tree out of the Ground, or have not let them grow dry in the Passage from one Place to another. This Pap, tho' it be of use in Summer Plantations, yet in the usual Winter Plantations it is pernicious; for it will then chill and rot the Root of your Trees.

As the cutting and wounding some Roots of a Tree, and among them of the capital Ones, cannot be avoided, a mixture of Gum has been contrived to plaster over the wounded Parts of the great Roots, and prevent the Air, and wet penetrating too much into the Vessels of the Roots; and it has been thought

thought adviseable, at the same time, if the Root be very large, to mark its corresponding Limb or Branch in the Head, to be cut off about a Fortnight afterwards in the same Proportion, and to be then plaister'd in the same manner as the Root was done before. This Plaistering of the wounded Parts of a Tree is of great Use, being carefully apply'd as soon as any Limb or Branch is cut off.

In the removal of Trees, care must be taken that it be sudden; for if the Roots are permitted to grow the least dry, we may presently discern a failure in the top Branches, which will require time to redress: And for this Reason it has been thought impossible to remove a large Tree to any considerable distance; but we are now convinc'd of the contrary, for by anointing the Roots of Trees with common Soap, and other viscous Preparations, we learn by Experience that the Roots of a very large Tree may remain out of the Ground one Day in the hottest Summer, and it will not drop or flag a Leaf.

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In this last way of Planting, there is one Convenience which is not in the common way ; and that is, that here we are not to take up the Tree with any Earth about the Roots, which makes their Transportation more easy : And by this Method, and the Assistance of prepar'd Gums, and a viscous Preparation, *Peach-Trees, Nectarines, Pear-Trees, Plum-Trees, and Cherry-Trees,* with Fruit upon them both green and ripe, may be removed tho' the Trees are six or seven Years old, or are carried fifteen or twenty Miles.

Trees of all Sorts may be thus transplanted in the Summer.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and Parterre we have now the care of several curious Plants. The *Ficoides*, which is propagated by the Cuttings, being planted abroad in a natural Bed of Earth in this Month, will be fit to put in Pots in *August*, where it may remain in the open Air till the latter-end of *September* : Some Kinds of this Plant are annual, and therefore must

be raised from Seeds every Year; and one Sort of it will stand the Winter, if we raise young Plants of it about *July or August*, that do not blossom in three or four Months. The shrub Kinds which have their Stalks woody, will bear moderate Waterings; but the others which are more succulent, must have very little Water. These Plants are to have the Advantage of the Sun, to open their Blossoms; unless it be two Kinds, which only flower in the Night. The Cuttings of these Plants should not be planted before their wounded Parts are dry'd a Day or two in the Sun.

The *Sedums*, especially the tree Kind of them are some of the most beautiful succulent exotick Plants belonging to the *Green-House*: They love a light sandy Soil, and are easily propagated from Branches set in the Earth in this or any of the summer Months, giving them very little Water, and as much Air and Shade as possible in the Summer; and no Water in the Winter.

The *Torch-Thistle* is a succulent Plant propagated from Cuttings, planted between

tween *May* and the end of *July*; they are to be planted upon a little Hill in the middle of the Pot, for they can hardly endure Water; and they are to stand a-broad about twenty Days to take Root, before put into the Hot-Bed, observing to water them at their first putting in Pots; and during the Summer Months they may now and then be gently refresh'd. The best Compost for these Plants, is the Rubbish of old Walls, mix'd with about one third of sandy Soil, and some small Pieces of Free-Stone among it. This Plant bears no Leaves.

The *Geranium*, of which there are several Sorts, some of them bearing large Clusters of Pink-colour'd Flowers, has the Name of *Cranes-Bill*, from the Seeds, which somewhat resemble the Beak of a *Crane*. The Cuttings of this Shrub are planted about the end of *May* in natural Ground, where they will become handsome Plants fit to be potted the *August* following. They love a medium Soil without Dung, and delight in Water; and are to be housed with

with the *Orange-Trees*. These Plants are also propagated from Seeds sown in *March* on Hot-Beds.

The *Amomum Plinii*, or *Night-Shade*, is a pretty Shrub raised from Cuttings put in the natural Ground in this Month ; during the Summer it must stand in some Place defended from the Sun, and be constantly supply'd with Water ; but it will not bear Fruit if it be set under Trees. 'Tis thought this Plant is hardy enough to stand abroad all the Year.

The *Arabian Jeffamine* is propagated from Cuttings taken off in this Month or *April*, when these Plants should be always pruned to within two or three Joints of the Stem, and have fresh Earth put to their Roots ; by means of this Pruning they will shoot near a Foot in a Summer. The Earth this Plant chiefly delights in, is at least two Parts in three of Sand, and the rest fresh Mould from under a Turf : And it is more injured by wet than Cold.

The *Myrtle-Tree* is encreased by Layers in this Month ; the youngest Shoots that

that are tender, must be bent into the Earth after it is well stir'd, and being often refresh'd with Water, will strike Root, and be fit to take off from the Mother-Plants the Spring following: In *July* the Cuttings of this Tree are planted, stripping off the Leaves two Inches from each cutting, and setting them that depth about an Inch apart, in Pots of fine light Earth, watering them frequently till they have taken Root, which will be about the latter-end of *August*: This young Plantation is to remain till the second *March* before they are transplanted into single Pots; and when they have once got large Roots, they delight in Water: They covet the Shade in the Summer. About the middle of *April*, such old Trees as are in a bad State, may be pruned about the Roots, and have fresh Earth put to them; and have the Branches of their Heads cut within three or four Inches of the Stem.

The *Melianthus* is a Plant propagated with Ease from Slips taken from about the Roots any time between *May* and

and *August* : It delights in a sandy Soil, and much Water, especially the large Kind of it, which will stand abroad during the Winter, and produces Spikes of Flowers every Year.

The *Oleander* Plant has many Varieties; the most common of them is the *Scarlet-Oleander*, which is so hardy that it may be kept abroad all the Winter under a South-Wall : But the sweet-scented *Oleanders*, with single and double Flowers, are more tender, and should be housed with the *Orange-Trees*. These Shrubs are rais'd by Layers in this Month or *April*, which will strike Root to transplant the *August* following; they love a medium Soil, without mixture and moderate watering.

The *Piracantha* is an *Evergreen* Plant raised from Cuttings planted in this Month or *June*; the Cuttings, which are to be fresh tender Twigs, are to be planted in Pots of fine Earth, and watered frequently, keeping them from the Sun till the following Winter, at which time a warm Exposure will be helpful to them, and prepare them to

make strong Shoots in the Spring. This Tree may be also raised by Seeds and Layers ; and delights in a dry gravelly Soil, unmix'd with Dung or other rich Manure.

Orange and Lemon-Trees may this Month be removed and transplanted without Danger ; as well as brought out of the Conservatory : Upon bringing out your Orange-Trees, and other Exoticks, brush and cleanse them from the Dust they have contracted in the House, unless a gentle Shower of Rain saves you the Labour ; give them also fresh Earth on the Surface of their Pots or Cases, and water them well when they are plac'd in the Order they should stand ; and if you heat your Water Blood-warm, which is the fittest Temperature upon all Occasions, the more agreeable it will be to your Trees ; for cold Water, especially Spring and Pump-Water, is very pernicious.

When you transplant or remove Orange-Trees, you are to do it carefully, without injuring their Bodies ; let the Cases for your Trees be fill'd with a

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Composition of natural Earth, taken just under the Turf of a well-fodder'd Pasture Ground, and Cow-Dung or Horse-Dung well rotten; or some use with it very mellow Soil skreen'd; if this be too stiff, sift a little Lime or Coal-Ashes with it: And some Gardiners add a third part of the bottom of Tanners Pits to their Orange Composts, where it is to be had; but where there is to be found a natural Earth with an Eye of Loam in it, mix it with well consum'd Horse-Dung, and something of a drying Nature, as Sea-Coal-Ashes, and you need seek no farther: When your *Orange-Trees* are so remov'd, give them frequent Waterings, but without wetting either the Stem or the Leaves; set them in the Shade for a Fortnight, and then acquaint them with the Sun by degrees. The Sun should at no time be too hot upon your *Orange-Trees*, for that will make their Leaves turn yellow.

The PRODUCTS of this Month, of  
FRUITS, PLANTS, and FLOWERS.

IN this Month we have great Plenty of *Asparagus*; and *Collyflowers* are now in their Perfection: The *Imperial*, *Royal*, *Silesia*, and many other Kinds of *Cabbage-Lettuces* are in their Prime, and very proper Sallads for this Season, with Mixtures of young *Burnet*, *Purslane*, the Flowers of the small *Nasturtium* and *Cucumbers*. The small Herbs which were the Sallads of the last Month, are now to be rejected.

The *Carrots* sown upon the Hot-Beds in *February*, are now very good; but those remaining of the Crop sown at *Michaelmas*, are past use. *Spinage* is yet fit for Use; and we have still some *Kidney-Beans* on Hot-Beds. This Month we gather *Peas* and *Beans* from those sown in *October*; and have plenty of *Artichokes*.

We have now green *Gooseberries* for Tarts; and towards the end we have

ripe scarlet *Strawberries* in the natural Ground: Also the common *May-Cherry*, with some few of the *May Duke-Cherries* against Walls; and green *Apricots* for Tarts.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN, the choicest *Tulips* are now in their Bloom, with many other Flowers, such as the *Stock-Gillyflower*, double *Wall-Flower*, single *Scarlet-Lichness*, *Monkshood*, double *Pink*, *Sea-Pink*, *Candy-Tuft*, *Sweet-William*, *Venus Looking-Glass*, *Annual Stock*, *Perwinkle*, *Fox-Glove*, *Bulbous Iris*, *Muleins*, some *Anemonies* and *Ranunculus's* put late in the Ground, double white *Rocket*, *Canterbury-Bells*, *Columbines*, *Larkspurs*, *Poppies*, *Pœonies*, *Fraxinella*, *Spiderwort*, *Cyanus*, *Martagon*s, *Lillies*, *Orchis*, *Marygolds*, *Lupines*.

And also *Honeysuckles*, *Piracantha*, *Syringa*, *Roses*, *Spireas*, *Spanish-Broom*, *Guilder-Roses*, *Laburnum*, *Oranges*, *Ficoides*, *Aloes*, *Sedums*, *Geraniums*.

In the Water-Tubs, the yellow *Nymphaea* or *Water-Lilly*, *Water-Ranunculus*, the *Flamula*, or *Spearwort*, *Pond-Weeds*, &c.

The

*The Works of this Month.*

**I**N the KITCHEN-GARDEN, you may now sow *Ronceval-Peas* about four or five Inches apart, allowing two Foot distance between the Lines; and these will afford a good Crop in September. Sow *Kidney-Beans*; and you may also sow *Raddishes* and *Endive*, with some *Lettuces* for cabbaging.

Replant *Cabbage-Lettuces*, which are large enough for that Purpose; about the 20<sup>th</sup> transplant *Leeks* in light rich Ground, at six Inches distance from each other: But after the first Week in this Month, you are to cut no *Asparagus*, by reason it will impoverish the Roots.

It is now a proper time, if the Weather be dry, to gather Herbs for drying to lay up for the Winter, such as *Sage*, *Mint*, *Carduus*, *Sweet-Marjoram*, *Thyme*, *Lavender*, *Rosemary*, &c. Some Persons recommend this Work to be

done in the full of the Moon, and that the Herbs be thrown in Heaps, and carefully turn'd as you do Hay, by which means they'll retain their Virtue and Smell ; and to preserve their Colour, drying them in the Shade will effect it.

The Gardiner is now to be as diligent in preserving his Plants from the scorching Sun, as he has been in the former Months, to guard them against Frosts : All Plants, especially those that have been lately transplanted, are to be refresh'd with moderate Waterings about their extream Fibres ; and this Work is now to be done in the Evenings.

Stir up stiff Ground to preserve it from Chopping ; and continue to destroy Weeds.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, this Month, *Peaches*, *Apricots*, and *Plums* expect their Summer Nailing ; and likewise Pruning, to let the Sun come to the Fruit, and avoid too much Confusion. The Shoots of *Peaches*, whose Leaves are infected by Blights, and begin-

gin to appear curl'd at the Extremities, are to be carefully pruned off.

The luxuriant Growth of *Vines* is now to be check'd by a Summer Pruning, wherein the Branches are to be shortened at the second or third Bud beyond the Fruit: But if a vigorous Branch be wanted to fill a void Place next Year, 'tis best to let that particular Branch alone till October. Continue to nail, or otherwise fasten those Bunches of *Grapes* which project too much; and take off all unprofitable Shoots not before discovered.

Look to your *Espaliers* of Fruit-Trees, and lay in good Store of Branches, as well to supply Vacancies as for bearing Fruit advantageously.

This is the Season for budding or inoculating *Peaches*, *Apricots*, *Plums*, and other Stone-Fruits. But if the Weather be excessive hot and dry, it is best to be deferr'd a little longer.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and Parterre, transplant the Roots of *Cyclamen*, *Saffron*, and *Colchicum*. Continue

tinue to transplant *Annuals* after Rain, and sow others to succeed those sown in the former Months. Collect choice aquatrick Plants from Rivers, Ponds, Ditches, &c. and transplant them into your Water-Tubs, where they make a pretty Shew among other curious Plants; and this you may do when the Plants are in flower.

Lay such of your *Carnations* as are strong enough to bear it, and carefully pick off their weak and most tender Flower-Buds. Large podded *Carnations*, which commonly burst, are now to be help'd by opening the other side of the Pod with a fine Penknife, without touching the Flower-Leaves: Destroy Earwigs on these Flowers, with Ox-Hoofs and Tobacco-Pipes.

'Tis now a good Time to take up your *Tulip*-Bulbs, and such bulbous Roots as have done blowing; wash them clean as soon as you have taken them out of the Ground, and let them be well dried before laid up in the House. Take up and replant all Flower-Roots that will not endure to be out of the Ground.

Ground. Gather *Auricula* and *Polyanthus-Seeds*, and preserve it in the Pods till sown.

It is now a proper Season to clip Edgings of *Box*, *Evergreen Hedges*, &c. especially after Rain.

As to *Green-House Plants* bring abroad your *Aloes*, *Torch-Thistles*, *Euphorbiums*, and tender *Tithymals*, and cleanse them from Dust; also pull off with Care decay'd Leaves of *Aloes*, and transplant them if there is Occasion, into larger Pots. And now you may take off the Off-sets and Suckers growing about the Roots and Stems of your *Aloes*, and plant them abroad. We may also take off the Cuttings of the *Euphorbium* and *Torch-Thistle*, letting them lie in the Sun till the Wounds are heal'd before planted; and plant Leaves of the *Indian-Fig*.

*Oranges* (which are now in flower) are to be watered frequently, a little at a time, that the Fruit may set; and the Blossoms are to be pick'd off where they are too thick.

Sick *Orange-Trees*, &c. are many times  
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times recovered by a Milk - Diet, as Mr. Evelyn calls it, that is by diluting them with a Portion of Water discreetly administered; sometimes also by plunging them in the Hot-Beds, or by letting the Tree down into a Pit of four or five Foot in depth, covering the Head and the rest of the Tree.

Now roll Gravel-Walks, and continue to mow Grass-Walks early in the Morning, and after Rain.

*The Works of this Month,  
HOW PERFORM'D.*

THE Business in the KITCHEN-GARDEN is little this Month besides Weeding and Watering; but in the FRUIT-GARDEN we have now the curious Operation of *inoculating* Fruit-Trees; which is done as follows. About Midsummer, or a Month before or after, which are good Seasons, take off a vigorous Shoot from a Tree you would propagate; then make choice of a Stock about three or

or four Years growth, and in a smooth part of it make a downright Slit in the Bark, a little above an Inch in length, and another cross-wise at the bottom of that, to give way to the opening of the Bark: This being done, with your Penknife gently loosen the Bark from the Wood on both sides, beginning at the bottom; then prepare your Bud, by cutting it off with your Penknife, and entering pretty deep into the Wood, as much above as below the Bud, to the length of the Slit in the Stock: After the Bud is thus prepar'd with the Point of the Penknife and your Thumb, take out the woody part of it (carefully preserving the Eye of the Bud) then put your Bud in between the Bark and the Wood of the Stock at the cross Slit, leading it upward by the Stalk where the Leaf grew till it exactly closes; then bind it about with coarse woollen Yarn, the better to make all parts of it regularly close, and the Bud incorporate with the Stock; and the Operation is done.

The Bud will be incorporated with

the Stock in three Weeks time ; and then you must loosen the Yarn, that it may not gall the Place too much : The quicker this Operation is perform'd, the better ; and you must put two or three Buds into one Stock of *Peaches* and *Nectarines*, that if one don't succeed, another may : And if your Buds inoculated in this Month do not hit, you may make a second Attempt in the same Year, and on the same Stock with good Success. Any time between the beginning of this Month and the latter-end of *August*, in good Weather, most Trees may be inoculated ; and sometimes *Pears* may be inoculated in *September*, and do very well : But Care is to be taken in all Inoculations, that the Branch or Shoot made choice of for Buds to inoculate with, do not lie by any time (as in Grafting) for it is to be immediately used.

Where Stocks are large, and thereby the Bark is become thick and stubborn, so that it will not readily part, nor handsomely close up, you must be content to graft ; but you may then inoculate

oculate on slender Shoots made near the grafting Place even the same Year. And as to Stocks in general, you cannot reasonably expect Success, if the Bark does not readily part from the Wood, on making an Incision with your Penknife, and the Sap run well. The *Cherry*, *Plum*, and *Pear* seldom fail to succeed in Budding ; but the *Apple*, by reason the Bark is not so inclinable to part as in other Fruit, is very apt to deceive us.

*Peaches*, *Nectarines*, and *Apricots*, are not to be raised any other way than by Inoculation or Budding ; and as for *Pears*, *Cherries*, and *Plums*, tho' they may be grafted with Success, yet inoculating is to be preferred.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and Parterre we have this Month the Culture of the *Cyclamen*, *Colchicum*, *Crocus*, *Aloe*, *Euphorbium*, and *Indian-Fig*. *Cyclamen* is propagated from Seeds sown as soon as ripe, which are more like Roots than Seeds ; and the Plants, which are beautiful as well in the Variiegations

riegations of their Leaves as the Colour of their Flowers, love a light Soil, and can only be transplanted with Safety about *Midsummer*, when their Leaves are decay'd ; and it is a general Rule, that all Bulbs may be safely transplanted when their Leaves and Flowers are decay'd.

The *Colchicum* delights in a sandy Soil, and like the *Cyclamen*, will only bear transplanting about *Midsummer*, when the Roots are entirely at rest. This Plant has a Root somewhat like the Bulb of a *Tulip*, but its Flower resembles that of a *Crocus* : And there are many Kinds of *Colchicums*; those with single white, and Pink-colour'd Flowers, some with double 'Pink-colour'd Blossoms, and others with Flowers chequer'd.

The *Saffron-Crocus* is a Plant of great Use as well as Beauty ; the Leaves appear as soon as the Flower is past, and remain all Winter, which in the Spring should be ty'd together in Knots to help the encrease of the Roots ; and these will be fit to remove or transplant

plant about *Midsummer*. This Plant chiefly delights in chalky Ground, but it will prosper also in a sandy Soil : And the *Pistillum* contains the Saffron us'd in Medicine. The Roots of the several Kinds of *Crocus's* may be taken out of the Ground in this Month, and replanted with other Bulbs : They may be encreas'd by Off-sets, and love all a light Soil.

The *Aloe* is a succulent Plant, esteem'd the most beautiful belonging to the *Green-House*. There are many Sorts of it, the most common whereof are brought from *America*, but the greatest Variety of them we have from *Africa*. They are compos'd of many succulent Leaves long and sharp at their Points, and usually arm'd with *Spines* : The Leaves spring immediately from the Root, and are plac'd in a Round, representing the Rays of the Sun ; from their Centre shoots forth the Flower-Stem, which sometimes divides it self into Branches ; and upon these Stems appear the Flowers. These Plants in *Africa* grow in stony Places, and upon rocky

rocky Ground ; and therefore the Earth proper for them is recommended to be one half sandy Soil, and the other Rubbish of old Walls well sifted and mix'd together : They are to be planted shallow in the Pots, raising the Earth about them, so that the Plant stands as it were upon a Hill ; and when they require Water, it must be given them without touching any part of the Plants, which would endanger their rotting. The Season for planting the Off-sets of *Aloes*, is the latter-end of this Month, and the beginning of *July*, when they are to be let stand abroad about ten Days, and take the Rain if possible ; when they begin to strike Root, then they may be help'd with a Hot-Bed, but not before. This Plant, to avoid the Danger of too much Moisture, which is Poison to it, should be kept in the House till *June*, and return'd thither again in *August* : But while *Aloes* are abroad, if the Weather be fair, they will require moderate Waterings once a Week when their Earth is very dry ; and from the time of their housing till

till the middle of *October*, gentle Refreshments may be given them in the Mornings while the Sun is upon them; but from *October* to the middle of *March*, they must be kept very dry, and not have the least Moisture. In *May* give them fresh Earth; and they may be transplanted at that Season, but without disturbing the Roots; tho' the best time for this Work is the beginning of *August*, about a Fortnight before they are set into the House. The Seeds of many Kinds of *Aloes* ripen in *England*, and may be sown upon Hot-Beds in *April*. These and all other succulent Plants are very sensible of the least Bruise; and the bruised part must be presently cut off, or the Plant will die.

The *Euphorbium* is a succulent exotick Plant that may be rais'd in any of the Summer Months, with the help of a Hot-Bed. It delights in a rocky Soil, and requires very little Water; and being in its Nature tender, may be kept in the House all the Year about. These Plants abound in poisonous milky Juice, which flows from them in great Quantities

tities when they are wounded; so that the Cuttings taken from them for Increase, must be well-dry'd in the Sun before they are put into the Earth. The *Fritillaria* is propagated by planting their Branches in a natural Bed of Earth, any time between June and August, and they will soon be fit to plant into Pots; the most proper Earth for them is that directed for the *Aloe*.

The *Indian-Fig* is a Plant that grows one Leaf out of another; but they are rather Branches than Leaves. The Leaves of these Plants are generally of an oval Figure; some Sorts have them near a Foot in length, and others not above two or three Inches; their Leaves are usually set with Knots of Thorns at certain Distances; some so very long, that the Indians make use of them as Pins. All these Plants delight in stony Places, and Rocks; and therefore 'tis best to give them Earth made with Lime, Rubbish and sandy Soil: They are rais'd by planting single Leaves, about two Inches deep in Pots of the prepared Earth, (after their Wounds are

are dry'd) and letting them stand abroad till they take Root, before they have the help of the Hot-Bed. They love the Sun, and do well on Leads or Pavements: The Plantations of the Leaves should be made during the Summer Months; and they are to be housed with the *Aloes*: but there's a small *Italian* Sort will stand abroad all the Winter. The Fruit of this Plant appears before the Flower.

The PRODUCTS of this Month, of  
FRUITS, PLANTS, and FLOWERS.

WE have now *Melons* of the first Ridges. The Salads of this Month are compos'd of *Purflane*, *Burnet*, the Flowers of *Nastertium Indicum*, and *Cabbage-Lettuces*, of several Kinds, with some blanch'd *Endive* and *Cucumbers*. The beginning of this Month we have some *Asparagus*; plenty of *Artichokes*, *Garden-Beans*, *Peas*, and *Kidney-Beans*, and *Collyflowers* in great Perfection.

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We have some of the *Battersea* and *Dutch-Cabbages* fit to be cut; and begin to draw young *Carrots* and *Onions* sown in *February*, and some young *Parsnips*. The Pot-Herbs in Use in the preceding Month are still good: And the Flower-Stems of *Burrage* and *Burnet* are now good in Cool-Tankards.

Green *Gooseberries* for Tarts are gathered till about the end of this Month; and the ripe Fruits are *Strawberries*, *Rasberries*, *Currans*; *Cherries* of many Kinds, as the *Duke*, *White*, *Black*, and *Red-Hearts*, &c. Also we have *Cod-lins* now fit for Use, and towards the end some *Jennetings*, and the *Masculine Apricot*. In the forcing Frames, forward *Grapes* are now ripe.

The Flowers now blowing, are the *African* and *French Marygolds*, *Convolutus*, *Amaranthus*, *Venus Looking-Glass*, *Candy-Tufts*, *Larkspurs*, *Annual Stocks*, *Stock-Gillyflowers*, double *Scarlet-Lyceness*, *Rose-Campions*, *Campanula's*, *Sweet Williams*, *Fox-Gloves*, *Sea-Pinks*, double *Pinks*, *Muleins*, *Perwinkle*, *Cyanus*, *Lillies*, *Martagons*, *Monkshood*, *Sun-Flowers*,

*Month of JUNE.* 165

Flowers, *Holybocks*, *Nastertium Indicum*, *Gentian*, *Scarlet-Beans*, *Spiderwort*, *Sweet-Sultan*, *Poppies*, some *Carnations*, *Valerian*, double *Featherfew*, *Orchis*, *Lupines*, and *China-Pinks*.

Trees and Shrubs in Flower are the *Pomegranate*, *Olive*, *Orange*, *Lemon*, *Geranium*, *Ficoides*, *Sedum*, *Fritillaria*, *Rose-Tree*, *Honeysuckle*, *Jessamine*, *Oleander*, *Spanish-Broom*, *Indian-Fig*, &c.

And in the Water-Tubs we have the double white *Nymphaea* or *Water-Lilly*, the single *Yellow*, the *Water-Violet*, and other Flowers.

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**J U L Y.**

*The Works of this Month.*

**I**N the KITCHEN-GARDEN, the first Week of this Month you are to sow *Kidney-Beans*, and some *Peas* to bear in *September* and *October*; they are

166      Month of JULY.

to be sown where they may have shelter from the frosty Nights in those Months. Sow *Cucumbers* upon a Bed made with dry Horse-Litter, and cover'd with light Earth ten Inches thick; they must be cover'd at Night in September, with a common Frame and Glass, to keep them from Frosts and Rain; and by this Method you may have some *Cucumbers* till *Christmas*. Make a Bed for *Mushrooms*, as directed in *February*, and besure to cover it very thin with Earth.

About the middle of the Month sow *Royal*, *Silesia*, and brown *Dutch-Lettuces*, some whereof will be cabbag'd for Winter Use, and then are to be planted close together, where they may be shelter'd with Glasses. Sow *Chervil*, and also *Carrots*, *Turnips*, and *Onions* to stand the Winter. Plant *Cabbages* and *Savoyes* for Autumn and Winter Use; and plant out *Collyflowers* to blossom in September.

Sow some *Collyflowers* to stand the Winter; and the right Season for this Work is chiefly to be regarded, if you

propose to have good Flowers early in the Spring : About the 20<sup>th</sup> of this Month is esteem'd the best time. Transplant *Endive* for blanching against Winter. And *Chardones* should now be tied up with Hay or Straw-bands for blanching.

Earth up *Sellery* in Drills, and plant out a new Crop to succeed the former. Take up *Shallots*, *Garlick*, and gather *Rocambole* when the Stalk turns yellow : And when the Stalks of *Onions* change Colour, pull them up in dry Weather, and expose them to the Sun till they are well-dry'd, to lay up for Winter. Neglect not to gather such Seeds as are fully grown, and colour'd in their Husks ; pulling up the whole Plants, and setting them upright in a *Green-House*, or other Place, till the Seed-Pods are dry.

You are now to water plentifully all Herbs as are seeding, for a good watering or two is very helpful to the filling of the Seed. And you are now to water well those Plants which stand abroad in Pots or Cases ; which have less

less Benefit from the Rains in this Season, than the Plants in the open Ground. The sudden Showers which may now fall, are of little help to the Roots of Plants, so that they require frequent waterings ; and the general times of watering in this Month, are from five in the Morning and Evening, until eight.

Hough and weed as in the former Month. Destroy Wasps, Ants, and other Insects, which in this Month are very numerous : And be careful to pick off all crumpled Leaves where-ever you see them ; and the very Twigs, if they are curl'd, they being the Beds of destructive Creatures.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, now is the time when *Vines* are in their full Strength, and push with the utmost Vigour ; insomuch, that the greatest Confusion imaginable will ensue, if they are neglected and left unprun'd this Month. The Vineyard also must be minded, by carefully tying the Fruit-Branches to the Props or *Espaliers*, and dili-

diligently removing all weak and fruitless Shoots, either by pinching, or the Knife.

The beginning of this Month *Apricots* are to be laid open to the Sun, by taking off some of the Leaves, that the Fruit may take its proper Beauty and Colour: And the latter-end of the Month *Peaches* require the same Care. If any strong Wood or Water-Shoots push from the *Apricot* or *Peach-Tree* this Month, (unless a void Place wants to be fill'd) they ought to be entirely taken away: But their young short Branches are to be carefully preserv'd, nailing them to the Wall, and not shortening them.

The *Pear-Tree* is now to be regard'd and disciplin'd, if over-vigorous; and all Branches that push forward are still to be cut off to half an Inch. Inoculation may be continu'd, especially after Rain.

Watering plentifully a *Peach-Tree* full of Fruit, is a great Advantage to the swelling and ripening of the Fruit. And Fruit-Trees in Plots are now to

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be daily watered, otherwise their Fruit will drop off; but with this Care, they will perform Wonders. Fruit near the Ground, not too near, have a double Advantage, and may be expected to be large and first ripe.

Snails, Wasps, Flies, Earwigs, &c. being this Month the great Enemy to Wall-Fruit, particularly Nectarines, the most effectual Methods for their Destruction are to be put in Practice. In this and the preceding Month, weeding ought to be diligently minded, that the Borders of Fruit-Trees, &c. and Alleys may be kept clean.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and Parteire, we may continue to lay Carnations as they gather Strength, and often refresh them with Water. Sow Tulip-Seed, which are now ripe, in cases of light Earth; sow also some Anemony-Seed, and you may yet sow some Annuals in Edgings, to blow in September.

Transplant such Bulbs as you took not out of the Ground the last Month.

Cut down the Flower-Stems of such curious Flowers as have done blowing. Tie up and prune all your exotick Plants, which grow disorderly ; they will be cover'd with fresh Shoots before they are set into the House. Gather such Flower-Seeds as are ripe, drying them well in their Seed-Vessels before they are beaten out, and after that, drying them in the Sun for a Week or ten Days before you lay them up.

Continue to make Cuttings of the *Torch-Thistle*, *Indian-Fig*, *Tythimals*, *Sandums*, and other succulent Plants. Raise Myrtles of Cuttings, according to the Directions given in *May*. Lay down young Shoots of the *Arabian-Jessamine*. Set *Coffee-Tree Berries*, which are now ripe ; and the Fruit of the *Anana's*.

Inoculate *Oranges* upon *Lemon Stocks*, and inarch and inoculate *Jessamines* and other choice Shrubs. Give fresh Earth to the Surface of *Orange Tubs* ; which Work is to be repeated at least four times a Year.

Continue to roll Gravel-Walks well after Rain.

*The Works of this Month,  
HOW PERFORM'D.*

THE Exercises in the Garden are now for the most part gathering in the Fruits of our Labour bestowed in the Winter and Spring Months; for we are arriv'd at that happy Season, which affords us almost every Variety the KITCHEN-GARDEN can produce; and if the Gardiner has been diligent in the preceding Months, he now meets with the Reward due to his Industry.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, the Management of the *Vine* being the chief Concern of this Month, I shall say something farther relating to it. It has been observ'd, that from a vigorous Shoot of a *Vine*, already once pruned, there will push again several *Midsummer* Shoots weaker than the former, from

from the first, second, and third Bud toward the Extremity ; which Shoots are to be taken off, only remembring that it is proper to spare the last of such Shoots so far as to leave one Bud upon it, from whence Nature may exert it self a third time in Autumn : For if those Shoots were all entirely removed, the *Vine* would push at those bearing Buds which lie at the bottom of the Shoots ; the effect whereof would be either the want of Fruit at those Places next Year, or a Necessity of pruning the Branch shorter than was intended, or is inconvenient in the Winter.

The *Vines* that run high, and bear chiefly out of the Knots of the old Wood, are not apt to make so much Confusion as others, but will be satisfied with a single Winter and one Summer pruning ; but then that very want of Sap and Vigour to feed so many extended Branches, is the reason why neither early, large, nor very good *Grapes* can ordinarily be expected : Extraordinary good Soils, and favourable Cli-

mates, or artificial Heats may do much; but 'tis adviseable to trust altogether to the strongest young Wood (cutting out every Year some of the old) in order to procure the largest and best *Grapes*.

There is no Danger in exposing the *Grapes* this Month to the Sun; for tho' the *Vines* appear thin of Leaves and Wood, the Autumn Shoots will recover that Fault.

To guard against Wasps and other Insects, which now devour the *Peaches*, *Apricots*, and other Fruit, we are to place Phials of Honey and Ale near the Fruit-Trees; and by this means we may soon catch a large Quantity of them. Once every Week the Bottles are to be renew'd, and Care is to be taken to bruise the Insects when they are taken out; for otherwise, tho' they are seemingly dead, sometimes in a warm Day or two they will come to themselves.

Some Persons recommend the cutting of Dew-Worms in small Pieces, and strewing them for Ants in proper Places which they do not frequent;

to these they will resort in great Numbers for Food, and may be easily destroy'd by the help of a Watering-Pot of scalding Water.

Water having a large Quantity of *Walnut-Tree Leaves* steep'd in it a Fortnight or three Weeks, being poured on Ground, will destroy Worms, and make them quit their Holes. And Worms may be taken by a Candle and Lanthorn in a Summer's Evening after Rain.

In a dry Season, if you take Lime and Brine, and Pot-Ashes decocted in Water, and cast it on your Grass-Plots, it will not only destroy the Worms, but improve the Grass; and a Decoction of Tobacco Refuse, will destroy both Worms and Weeds in Gravel-Walks, and cure them for some Years.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and Parterre, there are very few Works this Month. The *Coffee-Tree* is propagated from the Berries, which are now ripe, and of a bright red Colour; they may be immediately gathered for

sowing, cleaning their Seeds from the Pulp: You must set them singly about an Inch deep in Pots of fine Earth, and give them the help of a Hot-Bed, by which means they will sprout in less than six Weeks time. This Plant is a very great Rarity.

The Fruit of the *Anana's* being ripe in this Month, if you cut off the Crown of Leaves which grows on the top of it, and plant it in light sandy Earth, it will presently strike Root with the Assistance of a Hot-Bed.

Your *Anemony-Seeds* now sown are to be often sprinkled with Water.

### *The PRODUCTS of this Month, of FRUITS, PLANTS, and FLOWERS.*

**T**HE Sallads for this Month are *Cabbage-Lettuces, Purslane, Tarragon, Burnet, young Onions, Cucumbers, Flowers of the Nastertium Indicum, and some Endive blanch'd.*

We have now great Plenty of *Melons, Artichokes, Collyflowers, Cabbages, young*

young Carrots, Turnips and Beet, and Ronceval-Peas, Garden-Beans, and Kidney-Beans. And also all Sorts of Herbs for the Kitchen; which are now very good, especially if the Gardiner has remembred from time to time to cut them down for shooting afresh.

Small Cucumbers for Pickling are in their Prime; and this is the best Month for the Pickling of Cucumbers.

Of Fruit we have this Month, Gooseberries, Currans, Rasberries, Cherries, early Plums, Jenneting and Codling-Apples, Apricots, Peaches and Nectarines; and towards the end of the Month, we have our first Figs, and some of the July Grapes. The Apricots are now in Perfection, but the Peaches are good for little yet.

The latter-end of this Month we are rewarded with the Orange, the most noble Fruit of the Garden.

The Carnation is now the Glory of the Flower-Garden; and the other Flowers in blowing, are the Amaranthus, Convolvulus, African and French Marygolds, Asphodel, Tube-Rose, Cardinal-

178      Month of JULY.

nal-Flower, double Scarlet - Lychness, Campanula's, Virgins - Bower, Sweet-Sultans, Marvel of Peru, Eagle-Flower, China-Pinks, Female-Balsam, Sunflowers, Hollyhocks, Fox-Gloves, Scarlet-Beans, double Poppies, Gentian, Fraxinella, Nastertium Indicum, Veronica, Nigella, Lupines, Spiderwort, Stock-Gillyflowers, and some of the late sown Annuals.

Shrubs in flower are the Rose-Tree, Tulip-Tree, Arbutus, Indian-Fig, Apocynum, Fritillaria-Cassa, Oleander, Geranium, Passion-Tree, Jessamines of several Kinds, Pomegranates, Olives, Capers, Ficoides, Aloes, Sedums, Amomum Plinii, Myrtles, Oranges and Lemons.

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AUGUST.

The WORKS of this Month.

**I**N the KITCHEN-GARDEN, the first Week of the Month, sow a second Crop of Gillyflowers to stand the

the Winter, lest the first should run to Seed, which in an open Season they will be apt to do. Sow *Cabbages*, *Cole-worts* and *Onions*; also *Radishes*, *Lettuce*, *Chervil*, *Corn-Sallad* and *Spinage*, for Winter Use. Some *Cresses* to stand the Winter, and heighten the Taste of Sallads gathered upon the Hot-Beds in December and January.

Transplant *Cabbage-Lettuces*, especially the *Dutch* brown Sort. Tie up *Endive* for blanching. Give more Earth to your blanching *Sellery*, which is to be repeated every Fortnight. Break off the Stems of *Artichokes* which have done blowing: And towards the end of the Month, slip and set aromatick Herbs, such as *Savory*, *Thyme*, *Hyssop*, &c. and cut down those that are run to Seed within three or four Inches of the Ground. If the Stalks of *Asparagus* be now mow'd down, you may expect a second Autumn Crop.

Sow *Turnips* in the open Field till the 10<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> of this Month: And these Roots not only yield a profitable Increase, but very much enrich all light

Soils. Strip the Leaves of *Carrots*, *Parsnips*, &c. to improve the Roots. Pull the Roots of Plants a little out of the Ground, covering them with Mould, to keep them from running to Seed. And cut down *Strawberries* after they have done bearing, close to the Ground.

The first part of this Month the Weather is commonly hot and dry, so that Watering is still necessary: And we may water in the Evenings till the Fifteenth; but after that, if there be Occasion, the Morning is to be preferred for fear of Frosts.

Continue to destroy Weeds and such Vermin as annoy your Trees.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, we are now to review the laying *Peaches* and *Apricots* open to the Sun, to perfect their ripening. Continue the pruning of those *Vines* that were neglected the last Month, and keep the Fruit as close to the Wall as possible; but the *Grapes* are now to be discreetly shaded with Leaves, and sufficiently defended against

gainst the cold Nights, at the latter-end of the Month.

This is the chief Season for inoculating *Pears*, *Plums* and *Hollies*: And you are now to unbind those Inoculations that were perform'd the last Month, to prevent the galling of the Stock, which would be otherwise in Danger with its Swelling.

In gathering *Apricots*, this and the other Months, great Care is to be used that you do not break the Branch whereon they grow; because from thence we are to expect another bearing Branch the succeeding Year.

The Borders are now to be review'd and kept clean; and at the latter-end of this Month give them a stirring, the better to receive the autumnal Rains: This considered, no *Greens* are to be planted in the Borders.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN, sow the Seeds of the bulbous *Iris*, *Fritillaries* and *Ranunculus*, covering them with a thin Coat of fine sifted Earth. Transplant your seedling *Auricula's*, upon a Border

Border of well-sifted Earth ; giving them a gentle Sprinkling of Water, and shading them from the Sun for a Fortnight. This is also a good Season for parting *Auricula's*.

Transplant your seedling *Polyanthos* upon a shady Border, and divide the old Roots. Plant single *Anemones*, and transplant the *Hyacinth*, *Narcissus*, *Lilies*, *Martagons*, *Crocus's*, and *Snow-Drops*. Plant also *Primroses*, *Campions*, *Gillyflowers*, *Hepatica's*, *Crown-Imperials*, *Asphodils*, *Lillies of the Valley*, *Dens-Caninus*, and most other Flowers that have blown in the Spring or Summer preceding.

Continue to lay *Carnations* that were not strong enough in the former Month; but these will not be fit to transplant till *March*. Take off and plant out such of your *Carnation Layers* of the former Months as are well rooted. Transplant seedling *Carnations* at a Foot distance. Plant Slips of *Pinks* in a Nursery to plant out the following Summer. Cut down the wither'd Stalks of those Flowers as have done blowing,

ing, and part their Roots for Increase.  
Gather Flower-Seeds in a dry Day.

In the P A R T E R R E, give the Ever-green Hedges and Pyramids a second Clipping, which in a wet Season will be much wanted. Make Layers of all Sorts of Shrubs and Trees, which remain abroad all Winter, always observing to lay down the most tender Shoots. Plant *Roses*, *Woodbinds*, and other Trees that are apt to bud before Winter; and it is now a good time to transplant *Myrtles* and *Orange-Trees*, if that Work was not perform'd in the Spring.

About the middle of the Month cut the inarch'd *Orange-Stocks* gently from the bearing Trees; but leave the Clay upon them till the following Spring. Give your Cuttings of *Aloes*, *Torch-Thistles*, *Indian-Figs*, &c. Air in the Hot-Beds, that they may harden against the Winter.

Now set into the *Green-House* your *Aloes*, *Torch-Thistles*, *Euphorbiums*, and other the most tender succulent Plants.

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*The Works of this Month,  
HOW PERFORM'D.*

Here being nothing to be done in this Month in the KITCHEN-GARDEN and FRUIT-GARDEN, but what is directed in the former Months, I shall proceed to the Works in the PARTERRE and FLOWER-GARDEN, which relate to the *Tulip-Tree*, bulbous *Iris*, *Hyacinth*, *Narcissus*, *Lillies*, *Martagons*, *Hepatica's*, and other Flowers.

The *Tulip-Tree* is a Plant of the Wood, and should be set among such Trees as are design'd for Groves, where it will rise to a great height; its Leaves are somewhat like those of the *Maple*, and the Flowers have some Resemblance of a *Tulip*, which give Name to the Tree. We have the Seeds of this Tree from *Virginia*, which are to be sow'd in Pots this Month, and shelter'd all the Winter, and the Spring following they will come up. The young Plants

may

may be transplanted into single Pots at two Years growth, and must have Shelter in the Winter for the first nine Years at least, till they have gather'd Strength enough to resist the Severity of our Frosts ; and they may then be planted in the natural Ground, rather a sandy Soil than any other. This time of sowing the Seed is to be observ'd, because Experience has shewn they are not to be raised in the Spring.

The *Iris* Flower has many Varieties, some with bulbous and some tuberose Roots ; the bulbous *Iris* is a very fair and beautiful Flower, of various Colours. Their Roots may be taken up as soon as the Leaves begin to wither, and be planted in *August* : And they may be increased by Off-ssets taken from their Roots when their Stalks are decay'd. The best and most excellent of the tuberose Kind is the *Chalcedonian Iris*, vulgarly call'd the *Toad-Flag* from its dark-marbled Flower ; it must be carefully ordered, or it will not thrive well, and it requires a warm and rich Soil.

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The *Narcissus*, or *Daffodil* is a Flower of a hardy Nature and multiplies much in any Ground: It is a pretty Ornament in rural Parts of the Garden, and esteem'd for its early flowering. These Flowers are propagated from Off-sets from their Roots, planted in this Month; and may be raised by Seeds sown in *September*, which will produce great Varieties: The seedling Plants are to remain without removal two or three Years, when they are to be taken up in *June* and replanted in good Ground at a proper Distance.

The *Junquil* is of the same Kind with the *Daffodil*, and flowers much about the same time. It is admir'd for its delightful Scent; and the Roots, which are bulbous like those of the *Tulip*, love a light sandy Soil and an open Exposure: They are to be taken out of the Ground, and replanted like other Bulbs.

The bulbous *Violet*, or *Snow-Drop*, is reckon'd amongst the *Daffodils*: And altho' it be a common Flower, it should not be wanting in *Parterres*. This is

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one of the most early Flowers in the Spring, for it blows in January.

The *Hyacinth* will bear the Severity of our Frosts, and blows early in the Spring; it is increas'd from Off-sets of the Roots, planted the latter-end of this Month, or in *September*, in Beds of sandy Soil. The tuberose *Hyacinth* is a Plant of an aspiring Head, and a very tender Nature; the Roots of it must be taken up in *April*, and being carefully parted are to be replanted in Pots of prepar'd Earth, and have the Assistance of a Hot-Bed like other tender Shrubs. In *September* you may take up the Bulbs of this Plant, and preserve them in dry Sand.

*Lillies* are propagated by parting their Roots when the Leaves are fallen about *July*, or in *August*; and delight in open sandy Soil: They are very proper Flowers for the middle of Borders in great Gardens, or to be planted under Hedges in long Walks; and the strip'd white *Lilly* is so great a Rarity as to deserve Place in the nicest Garden. The *Orange-Lilly* is very ornamental in Gardens, and

and an agreeable Companion for the white *Lilly*. The *Lilly of the Valley* delights in shady Ground, and is easily increas'd from Plants.

The *Crown-Imperial* is a graceful Plant, bearing a Flower like unto the *Lilly*; and the double Kind make a fine Figure in the middle of a Flower-Pot. These Flowers are commonly propagated by Off-sets that yearly spring from the old Roots, which are to be taken up in June when the Stalks are dry, and replanted in August. But they may be raised by Seeds.

The *Martagon* is a Flower not much unlike the *Lilly*, and is cultured in the same manner. It loves a light sandy Soil, and bears Flowers of several Kinds.

The *Hepatica* is increas'd by parting their Roots, either at this time a Year or in April, and will only thrive in a light sandy Soil. There are a single and double Sort of these Flowers; the single Flowers begin their blossom in January; and the double Kind blow a Month later.

The *Aphrodite* is a Flower of no great Beauty,

Beauty; but for its Variety is planted and increas'd as other Bulbs. The *Dens-Caninus*, or *Dog's-Tooth Violet*, is a dwarf Flower easily propagated; and it loves a sandy Soil.

*The PRODUCTS of this Month, of FRUITS, PLANTS, and FLOWERS.*

THE Sallads we have now, are compos'd of *Cabbage-Lettuce*, *Cucumbers*, *Cresses*, *Mustard*, *Radish*, with a mixture of *Taragon*. And we have this Month *Horse-Radish*, plenty of *Cucumbers* for Pickling, all Sorts of Kitchen-Herbs, and towards the end we cut some *Sellery*.

We have now *Musk-melons* in abundance, *Artichokes*, *Collyflowers*, *Beans*, *Peas*, and *Kidney-Beans*; *Cabbages* and *Cabbage-Sprouts*, *Beets*, *Carrots* and *Turnips*, but other boiling Roots are not yet to be touch'd.

Tho' this is a time of Plenty without Doors, we have now several Roots and Herbs dry in the House; such as *Onions*, *Garlick*, *Shallots*, *Rocambole*.

In this Month we have Variety of Fruits;

190 Month of AUGUST.

Fruits; for, besides *Gooseberries*, *Raspberries* and *Currans*, which are still very good, *Morella-Cherries* are now ripe, and *Plums* of various Kinds; *Apricots*, *Peaches* and *Nectarines*; several Sorts of *Grapes*, *Figs*, *Summer Pears* and *Apples*, *Mulberries*, and some *Filberts*.

The Flowers at this time blowing, are some *Carnations*, *Sun-Flowers*, *Hollyhock*, *Guernsey Lilly*, *Tube-Roses*, *Cardinal Flower*, *Female-Balsam*, *Marvel of Peru*, *Colchicums*, *Everlasting Flower*, yellow *Crocus*, *Cyclamens*, *Convolvulus*, *African* and *French Marygolds*, *Star-worts*, *Amaranths*, *Nigella*, *Scabious*, *Sweet-Sultan*, *Nastertium Indicum*, *Linaria*, *Stock-Gillyflowers*, and *Annuals* sown late, as the *Annual-Stock*, *Poppies*, *Larkspur*, *Candy-Tufts*, &c.

We have likewise in this Month double *Violets*, and some *Auricula's* and *Polyanthus's*; which by a Temperature of Air equal to *April*, their blowing Season, put forth Flowers at this time.

Trees and Shrubs in Flower, are *Roses*, *Pomegranates*, *Arbutus*, *Jessamines* of several Kinds, *Virgin's Bower*, *Myrtles*,

Month of SEPTEMBER. 491

Myrtles, Ficoides, Aloes, Passion-Trees,  
Sedums, Geraniums, Oleanders, Oranges.

## SEPTEMBER.

### The Works of this Month.

**I**N the KITCHEN-GARDEN this is the time to furnish it compleatly with every thing necessary for Winter Use. You are therefore to sow some of the *Spanish-Radish* for the Winter; *Spinage* to be cut in February; and make Plantations of the *Dutch brown Lettuce* to stand the Winter. To sow *Sorrel* and *Cervil*, and small Herbs for Sallads, in some well expos'd Place, observing to provide such Mixtures for this Season as are hotter to the Taste than in the former Months, by reason of the Approach of Winter. And sow Seeds of the *Nastertium Indicum* in Pots to stand the Winter.

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192 Month of SEPTEMBER.

Replant *Endive* and all Sorts of fibrous rooted Herbs; continue to earth up *Sellery*, and raise Banks of Earth about your *Chardons* for blanching. We may now transplant *Asparagus Roots*; make Plantations of *Cabbages* and *Cole-worts*, and transplant young *Collyflower* Plants in Places where they are to flower, and in Nurseries under some warm Wall, or Place of Shelter. Transplant *Strawberries*.

Make Beds for *Mushrooms*: Cover every Night your *Cucumbers* sown in *July*. If the Season be dry, water your Plants and Herbs in the Mornings; and give your *Turnips* the first Houghing. Earth up your Winter Plants, and prepare Composts, &c.

Gather such small Seeds as are now ripe. Gather your *Leek-Seed*, if the Seeds are black, cutting the Heads from the Stems, and spreading them upon a Sheet in the Sun every Day till they are fit to be thrash'd out. Gather the Pods of Garden and *Kidney-Beans*, and expose them in the Sun for drying to be laid up till Spring; and let them not

be taken out of the Seed Pods till us'd.  
Peas are also to be preserv'd in this manner.

Cucumbers now ripe, must be cut open, and the Seeds and Pulp taken out of them, which are to lie two or three Days together before they are wash'd; the Seed is then to be kept in Water about four and twenty Hours, and laid to dry in the Sun for ten Days, before it is laid up.

All Seeds are to be thoroughly dry before laid up, or they will rot.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, it is not too late this Month to inoculate Pears, which has been often done with Success; and you are not to forget to release those Buds as were inoculated the preceding Month.

As vegetable Nature has now made a considerable Stop in its Circulation of Sap, and the Growth of most Trees, and all Kinds of delicious Fruits are now ripe, we have little to do in this and the former Month, but to collect and enjoy the Products of our Gardens.

If the Weather be dry, gather such Fruits as are ripe upon the Trees, and others as are full grown, and in good Condition to be laid up in the House for the Use of the following Months. And such *Pears* or *Apples* as are fit to gather, will easily quit the Tree; wherefore you are to use no Violence to pull them off.

The last Week of this Month, if we have Showers of Rain, is a proper time to plant Fruit-Trees, altho' their Leaves are not fallen; such as *Peaches*, *Apricots*, *Nectarines*, and other Stone-Fruit; but *Apples*, *Pears*, &c. are to be delay'd till the middle of the next Month; and indeed the next Month is the safest Season for all Plantations.

Continue to guard against Wasps, Earwigs, and Ants, which annoy your Fruit.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and Parterre, sow the Seeds of bulbous rooted Plants, as *Tulips*, *Anemones*, *Ranunculus's*, bulbous *Iris*, *Martagons*, *Crocus* and *Fritillaries*. And 'tis now a

good time to put into the Ground some *Anemony* and *Ranunculus* Roots to blow early; and about the end of the Month put in some *Tulip* Roots, especially the Breeders, but give them not rich Ground; always remembering 'tis want of Nourishment is the cause of Variegations in Plants: And Bulbs are every Year taken out of the Ground for the Preservation of their Variegations.

Plant your *Junquil* Roots, and let them stand two or three Years in the same Place. Sow *Poppies*, *Pæonies*, *Larkspurs*, *Annual-Stock*, *Mulleins*, *Candy-Tufts*, and *Venus Looking-Glass* to blossom early in the Spring. Sow *Stock-Gillyflowers* for a Supply in the Spring. Continue to transplant all Flowers which are fibrous rooted, and have done blowing. And cut down the Flower-Stems of those which are to remain growing, within three Inches of the Ground.

Continue to take off your *Carnation* Layers. Transplant flowering Shrubs of all Sorts, and make Layers of them, such as the *Honeysuckle*, *Jessamine*, *Vir-*

196 Month of SEPTEMBER.

gin's Bower, Virginian Dogwood, Perwinkle, &c. And we may yet plant Evergreens, viz. Hollies, Yews, Box, &c. if they rise with good Roots, but August is thought the better Season.

Stake your tall Flowers to prevent Injury by Winds, which at this time begin to blow hard.

The GREEN-HOUSE now becomes useful. About the middle of the Month, house your Orange-Trees, Geraniums, Ficoides, Sedums and other Plants of a tender Nature; but you are to wait till October for your Myrtles and more hardy Plants, before you set them in Order; and let the Windows of the House continue open Night and Day till the Weather is more cold.

For the Preservation of such Plants as are tender, and yet will not endure housing, you may put them into Holes made in the Ground under a South-Wall, Pots and all, so as to be two or three Inches lower than the Surface of the Earth, covering them with dry Moss; then put Glasses over them, and

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## Month of SEPTEMBER. 197

in all warm Sun-shine Days, and in moderate Showers of Rain uncover them for the Benefit of the Air, and natural Moisture.

Remove your tuberose Pots into your *Green-House*, and keep them dry; or rather take the Roots out of the Pots, and preserve them in dry Sand or Paper.

Old Roots of *Carnations*, dispos'd to blow late, may be put into Pots of fresh Earth the latter-end of *August*, or beginning of this Month, and set into the *Green-House* in *October*; by which means you may have Flowers great part of the Winter.

### The WORKS of this Month, HOW PERFORM'D.

THE Works of this Month begin and end chiefly with FLOWERS and SHRUBS. The *Tulip* leads the Van, and is propagated as follows: The Stems of this Flower being left remaining upon the Root, will perfect their Seeds

about July, which will be fit to gather when the Seed-Vessels begin to burst, and then they are to be cut close to the Ground in a dry Day, and laid in some dry Place till September, which is the most proper Season for sowing them. They love a Soil compos'd of Sand and natural black Earth, or the Rubbish of old Buildings, and natural Earth, but may be sown in a natural Soil, and the first Year their Roots will be very small, but after their second Appearance above Ground, they may be taken from the Pots or Cases they were sown in, and put in a Bed of natural sandy Soil well sifted, where the thickness of half an Inch of the same Earth should be spread over them ; and thus they are to continue, without any other Culture than adding half an Inch of Earth for their covering every Year, till they begin to blow, which will be in five or six Years time : In this manner *Tulip* Seeds are to be sown every Year for new Varieties. In planting of *Tulips*, it is good to plant all the forward Blowers in a Bed together ; and

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Month of SEPTEMBER. 199

and of the late flowering *Tulips*, to place the tallest Sorts in the middle Line of the Bed, with two Rows of the shortest Blowers of each side. When they are planted in this Month, they need no Shelter till *March*, that the Flower-Buds appear, and then they ought to be defended from Blights with Matts or painted Cloth strain'd upon Hoops; which covering will serve also for sheltering the Flowers when they are blown, from Rain and the scorching of the Sun.

*Tulips* are divided into two Classes, *viz.* the *præcoce Tulips*, or early Blowers, and the *serotine* or later Blowers; and these are distinguish'd by their double and single Flowers. They have also different Denominations from their Colours and Stature; as *Bagats*, which are the tallest Flowers, commonly purple and white-marbled; *Agates*, which grow shorter than the other, whose Flowers are vein'd with two Colours; and *Beazarts*, which have four Colours, tending to yellow and reds, of several Sorts.

The *Peony* is a common Flower, but yields the fairest and most double Blossom of any, being, for its largeness, very graceful in Flower-Pots or Chimneys. The double Kind of this Flower are admitted into our fine Gardens, and increas'd by taking them up in *September* or *October*, and parting the Roots, at the same time planting them; but the Roots are to have Sprouts or Buds at the end, or they will not grow. They may be propagated by Seed; but it is a very dilatory way, and the double ones seldom bring Seeds to Perfection: Almost any Soil is proper for this Flower.

The *Mulleins* are very rampant Flowers, few of them blossoming lower than four Foot, but some six Foot high; they are raised from Seed sown in this Month; or if Convenience will not then permit, *March* will serve; they delight in sandy Soil and shady Places, and blossom the second Year after sowing. Altho' these Flowers are most of them wild Plants, yet the beautiful Spikes of Flowers, of various Colours, renders

renders them worthy our Esteem.

*Violets* cultivated in Gardens, are increas'd by transplanting their Runners, either in this Month or *February*, which will of themselves take Root at every Joint without any Art. These should be planted in the most rural Places of the Garden, or near the Edges of Garden-Beds; and they love a binding Soil and shady Situation. *Daisies* are increas'd by parting their Roots either Spring or Autumn, and make pretty Edgings for Flower-Beds. And *Annual-Stocks* are sown in Spots, or serve for Edgings, their Flowers being of a Pink-colour.

The *Honeysuckle* or *Woodbind* is a twining Plant proper to be placed about Trees in Avenues, to intermix its Blossoms amongst their Branches; or it may be trained up into a Standard, as a headed Plant in the most remote Part of *Parterre* Works. These Plants, and indeed all flowering Shrubs, are best manag'd as headed Plants, and planted in Pots, by which means, when in flower, they may be agreeably mix'd

with Evergreens, and remov'd as soon as the Blossom is over, to make room for others. They are raised from Layers or Cuttings, ordered like those of the *Jessamine*, in this Month or October: They love Shade, and are the natural Inhabitants of the Woods, where they perfume the Air with their fragrant Odours.

The *Jessamine*, of which there are three Sorts, the common white, the yellow, and the *Persian Jessamine* are propagated from Layers or Cuttings, and will grow in any Soil. The Layers are laid into the Earth in this Month; and at this time we may likewise plant the Cuttings of it, about a Foot long, always taking care that two Knots be under Ground. The *Jessamine* is exceedingly delightful, planted against Walls or Trees, or mix'd in Hedges, or trained up into headed Plants, by reason of its pretty Blossoms and fine Odour. There are *Jessamines* of a more tender Nature, and which require to be sheltered in the Conservatory in the Winter; as the *Spanish-Jessamine*, the *Portugal-*

*Portugal-Jessamine*, the *Indian-Jessamine*, and the *Arabian-Jessamine*: These are propagated by grafting on the common white *Jessamine* in *March*, or by inarching in *May*, or Cuttings planted at the same time: The inarch'd Plants are to be cut off the middle of *August* following, and in *February* you are to cut off the Branches within four or five Inches of the Stem; and after they have fresh Earth put to their Roots, they may be set near the Glasses or Windows of the *Green-House*: They love a medium Soil between Sand and Clay, without Dung, and delight not in much Water.

The *Virgin's Bower* is raised from Layers in this Month; and some say from Cuttings also. It bears Flowers of a Violet-colour in great Numbers, and as it is of a twining Nature, must be supported with Stakes. It may be either planted against a Wall, or set in the Wilderness, and it loves a light Soil.

The *Virginian Dogwood* blossoms early in the Spring, and the Flowers are

succeeded by *Red-Berries*, which hang a long time upon the Tree. The Seeds are sow'd in Pots of light Earth in Autumn, and they are to stand the Winter in the *Green-House*, giving them the Assistance of a Hot-Bed the following Spring.

The *Virginia Myrtle*, which bears Berries, from which is drawn the green Wax whereof Candles are made, is propagated by sowing the Berries in Pots of black sandy Earth, in this Month, being kept continually moist.

The *Sassafras-Tree* is a Plant of *Virginia*, which loses its Leaves in the Winter, and in the Spring puts forth its yellow Flowers in Clusters, which are succeeded by blue Berries like those of the *Laurustinus*: These Berries are sown in the Autumn, in a light Soil.

The *Perwinkle* is a creeping Plant, easily striking Root, the Cuttings being planted in *September*, or Layers being made of it in *March*. Its pretty blue Flowers make an agreeable Shew in the Summer, especially in Wilderness-Works; and if you plant it in Pots,

Pots, it is a proper Ornament for *Parterres*. This Flower delights in moist shady Ground.

The *Box-Tree* is valuable for its Wood, and for the continued Verdure of its Leaves. This Plant will make delightful Hedges in Gardens, and is next to the *Yew* the best tonsile Tree for the *Parterre*: But it delights in chalky Mountains, where it will grow much quicker than it does in our Gardens. It is raised by Layers, Slips, or Seeds; and the best time to make Layers or Slips of it is in this Month; the Seeds of it may be sown so soon as ripe, or laid in Sand during the Winter, to be sown the Spring following.

The *Dwarf* or *Dutch-Box* is of great Use for edging of Flower-Beds, or for the making of Scrawl-Works; it will remain good without renewing a long time, and being earthed up every Year, in four or five Years after Planting, may be taken up and parted or slip'd, and be made to plant four times the Ground it stood upon, so great is the Increase and Profit of this Plant.

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*The PRODUCTS of this Month, of  
FRUITS, PLANTS, and FLOWERS.*

We have now for Sallading, *Cresses*, *Radishes*, *Chervil*, young *Onions*, *Burnet*, *Tarragon*, and *Lettuce*, with some blanch'd *Sellery* and *Endive*.

We have yet *Melons* and *Cucumbers*; plenty of *Mushrooms* upon Beds, and in Pasture Grounds: And young *Garden-Peas* and *Beans*, with some *Kidney-Beans*. *Cabbages*, and Sprouts of *Cabbages* in great abundance; *Carrots*, *Tur-nips*, *Skirrets*, *Beets*, *Horse-Radish*, *Onions*, *Shallots* and *Racambole*.

Upon *Artichokes* planted in Spring, we have in this Month good Flowers and Suckers; and we have still plenty of *Collyflowers* in our *Kitchen-Garden*.

In the *FRUIT-GARDEN*, this Month affords us *Grapes*, *Peaches*, and *Nectarines* in great Plenty; and the old *Newington-Peach*, so very much e-steem'd, is now in its greatest Perfecti-  
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Month of SEPTEMBER. 207

on. We have blue and white *Figs* ; and the blue and white *Perdigran Plums* ; the *Summer Bon-Cretien*, *Bergamot*, and other *Pears*. Some *Apples*, *Walnuts* and *Filberts*.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN we have *Amaranths*, *Guernsey-Lillies*, *Cyclamens*, *Colchicums*, *Sun-Flowers*, *Hollyhock*, *Tube-Roses*, double *Violets*, *African* and *French Marygolds*, *Female-Balsams*, *Antirrhinum*, *Marvel of Peru*, *Nastertium Indicum*, *Convolvulus*, *Saffron-Crocus*, *Spiderwort*, *Poppies*, *Larkspurs*, *Annual-Stocks*, *Candy-Tufts*, *Venus Looking-Glass*, *Asters* of several Kinds, *Auricula's*, *Polyanthus's*, *China-Pinks*, *Stock-Gillyflowers*, and some *Carnations*.

The Shrubs now flowering, are *Monthly-Roses*, several Kinds of *Jessamines*, *Geraniums* of various Sorts, *Ficoides*, *Passion-Tree*, *Amomum Plinii*, *Aloes*, *Oleanders*, *Myrtles*, *Pomegranates*, *Arbutus*, and *Capicum Indicum*.

The

*The Works of this Month.*

**I**N the KITCHEN-GARDEN, the first Week of this Month, sow *Cucumbers* on the natural Ground, to be afterwards transplanted into Pots for the convenience of sheltering from cold Nights till a Hot-Bed is prepared for them. This is better than to begin after the usual Method, in *December* or *January*.

Sow *Kidney-Beans* in Baskets under a South-Wall, to be afterwards forwarded by Hot-Beds, for early Beans: And *Hotspur-Peas*, and *Spanish-Beans*, in some well expos'd Border under a Wall or a Hedge. Sow also *Radishes* in some warm Place to draw early in the Spring; and *Cresses*, *Lettuce*, *Mustard*, *Spinage*, &c. upon a decay'd Hot-Bed: Put likewise some Roots of *Mint* upon a gentle Hot-Bed for Winter-Sallads.

Make Plantations of *Lettuce*, cabaged

baged for Winter Use: Transplant *Cabbage* and *Collyflower* Plants. Take up those *Collyflower* Plants which begin to flower, tie their Leaves together, and bury their Roots and Stalks in Sand, in a Cellar or some cool Place. Cut *Artichokes* with long Stalks, and preserve them in the House by setting their Stalks in Sand. Earth up and dress such *Artichokes* as have done blowing: And continue to earth up *Sellery* for blanching.

'Tis now the Season to lay up Roots for Winter Store, such as *Carrots* and *Parsnips*, and some Gardiners take the Roots of *Turnips* out of the Ground, and lay them in Sand; but it is best to leave *Turnips* in the Ground till us'd.

Carry Dung into your Kitchen-Garden, and spread it, that it may rot, and the Rain wash into the Ground the seftile Part of it before the Spring.

Make Plantations of *Gooseberries*, *Curans*, and *Rasberries*, from the Suckers or Cuttings.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, this is  
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the most proper Season for planting of *Peaches*, *Apricots*, and other Fruit-Trees; which is best done in *untry'd Earth*, nothing being more prejudicial to them than *Dung*.

If this Month be subject to Wet and Moisture, the Borders must be raised, and the Trees planted high; for it is certain Death to *Peaches* and *Apricots*, to stand where Water stagnates in the Winter. *Vines* should be planted against Walls not above four or five Foot high, and be six or seven Yards asunder: The best Soil for these Trees, is the Rubbish of old Buildings, Sea-Coal-Ashes, or Drift-Sand, mix'd with an equal Quantity of natural rich warm Earth.

About the middle of this Month, sow Cyder-Preslings in Beds of fresh Earth, to raise Stocks for grafting, or even making of Orchards without grafting; and from a Nursery of this kind, we may have as many different Sorts of *Apples* as we raise Plants, altho' the Seeds came all from the same Tree.

Make Plantations of *Apples*, grafted upon

upon *Paradise-Stocks* in Pots ; they will bear when the Trees are very small, and very much set off an Entertainment, being plac'd growing upon a Table amongst Dishes of Fruit.

Transplant Trees of all Sorts ; and lay up *Acorns* and *Mast* in Sand. Lay bare the Roots of old unthriving and hasty blowing Trees ; and stir up new planted Ground.

Lay in a good Stock of untry'd Earth, to be ready upon all Occasions, for Fruit-Trees, Evergreens and Flowers.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and Green-House, plant *Anemones* and *Ranunculus's* ; and as soon as they appear, defend them from Winds and Frosts, with dry Straw or Mats : And make an end of putting *Tulips* into the Ground.

Continue to transplant and lay *Roses*, and such-like flowering Shrubs ; and to plant the Cuttings of *Jessamines* and *Honeysuckles* in shady Borders. Sow the Berries of *Yew*, *Holly*, and other Evergreens, prepar'd in Earth or Sand : And if the Season be mild, you may prune these Kinds of Plants. Set

Set your Pots of *Carnations* which are now blowing, into your *Green-House* near the Door. And the beginning of this Month you are to house your *Myrtles*, *Amomum Plinii*, *Melanthus*, and such tender Greens as remain yet abroad ; at the same time giving them, and all other House-Greens a fresh covering of Earth without disturbing their Roots. Tie up those Plants as grow disorderly, and place the *Aloes*, *Torch-Thistles*, *Euphorbiums*, &c nearest the Sun ; and the other Plants which are more hardy towards the back of the House.

When you water your housed Greens, let it be in the Morning when the Sun shines upon them ; but after the middle of the Month, you are to give no more Waterings to your tender succulent Plants.

The Windows of the *Green-House* are to be kept open Day and Night till about the fifteenth of this Month ; after that, in the Day-time only they are to be open'd.

Cleanse your Walks from autumnal Leaves.

The WORKS of this Month,  
HOW PERFORM'D.

THIS being the most busy Month for *Planting* in the whole Year, I shall be a little particular under this Head, in my Account of the Works of the FRUIT-GARDEN. As to Soils for Plantations of Fruit-Trees, it has been observ'd that *Peaches* and *Vines* thrive best in dry light Ground; that *Plums*, *Cherries*, &c. delight in a strong Earth; and *Figs*, *Pears*, and *Apples* agree with all Sorts of Soils, provided the Ground be near three Foot deep. Then for the Distance to be observ'd in planting of Fruit-Trees, a Wall of seven or eight Foot high will require the Trees to be planted about fifteen or sixteen Foot asunder; and if the Wall be ten Foot high, twelve Foot Space will be enough; but in either case the *Apricot*, *Plum*, and *Cherry* should be planted at a greater distance than the *Peach* or *Nectarine*.

When the Ground is not for the Purpose, it is to be enrich'd before you commence your Plantations ; which is done by digging Holes where you intend to plant your Trees about three or four Foot square, and two Foot deep, and filling them up again with a good Compost of Dung and Mould; wherein you are to observe, that if the Soil be a hungry Gravel or Sand, rotten Horse-Dung and Cow-Muck, mix'd with god Mould, will be proper; and if your Ground be Marl or stiff Clay, you are to get a Compost of Rubbish, Lime, small Pieces of Brick and Tile, Coal-Ashes, and Drift-Sand, to mix with Dung and Mould: Fill up the Holes with this, half a Foot higher than the Level, and take care to preserve some of the fineit Mould near the top, to plant your Trees in, and it will do very well. But untry'd Earth, dug from a Waste or Common fed with Cattle, Experience tells us is the most agreeable Earth for all manner of young Fruit-Trees.

After the Ground is prepar'd to receive

ceive your Trees, and Stakes are put in the middle of the Holes, as Marks where to plant them in the Order you intend, you are to proceed to the planting of them. In this Work you are first to make a good choice of Trees, from some well-manag'd Nursery; then you must shorten the bigger Roots to about six Inches from the Stem, and take off all the small Fibres; the Head is to be prun'd so, as to leave not above two Branches, and those reduced to about six Inches in length above the Place of grafting: A single Branch is sufficient for a Head; and this pruning may be done any time before its beginning to shoot in the Spring. When your Trees are planted, if you suffer them to stand with their tall Heads tack'd to the Wall, to prevent their being shaken till the beginning of *March*, you are then to shorten their Heads carefully, cutting away the Branches slopewise, the Slope facing the Wall.

If your Trees are for the Wall, the Roots of them must be plac'd as far from

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If your Trees are for the Wall, the Roots of them must be plac'd as far from

from the Foundation as the top will permit ; by which means the Roots will have the greater Liberty to extend backwards, and of consequence the Trees will thrive the better. The Trees being plac'd in the Ground with the Head spreading against the Wall, you are to fill the Hole with your Mould ; wherein, if the Tree be young and tender, Care is to be taken to fill in the Soil gently, but for others less Care will suffice. And the last thing is the Security of the Root from Frosts, which may be done by laying half rotten Dung all round the Tree, and upon that Fern or Straw five or six Inches thick, two or three Foot every way from the Body of the Tree. To keep the Roots cool and moist in the Summer, a small Quantity of Sand and Pebble-Stones laid round, a small distance, will be very effectual.

When you plant Trees in Borders, in the preparing of your Ground, it is a common Practice to make a Trench by the Wall-side two Foot broad, and of the like depth ; this Trench is to be fill'd

fill'd up lightly, near as high as you intend the Borders to be, with good old Dung mingled with the Earth, and then you are to tread it down, so that it be not above half full in the Places you design to plant the Trees. But where the Soil is defective in the bottom, or a young Tree is planted in the same Place and Soil where an old one has been, you must prepare the Ground with Compost as far as the Roots of the young Tree need to go, or the old ones has grown: And it is very prudential to set the Trees shallow, and raise the Earth about them, tho' in a warm dry Soil a little Elevation will serve; but in a wet Clay you cannot ordinarily plant too high; and altho' some of the bigger Roots should afterwards appear above the Surface of the Earth, they will do very well, if you in the beginning cover the Roots with the best fine Mould, and preserve them moist for one Year against the scorching Heats of the Sun. You are to allow for the settling of the new Earth, which usually sinks three or four Inches.

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The South-East and South-West Aspects are made choice of for planting the best Sorts of Fruit; and the North-East and North-West Aspect for the worst Sorts. For a South Aspect, inclining to the East or West, the Peaches proper are the red and white *Magdalene*, the *Minion*, the *Royal*, *Old Newington*, white *Peach*, the *Purple*, *Admirable*, *Chevreux*, *Nivet*, *Bourdine*, and the red *Roman Nectarine*. Apricots, for East and West Walls, are the *Orange-Apricot*, and *Masculine-Apricot*; and Figs against a South-East or South-West Wall, the white *Fig*, and long *Purple*. Pears for the like Aspect, *Bury du Roy*, *Summer Bon Cretien*, the *Orange*, the *Verte Longe*, *St. Germain*, *Magdalene*, *Ambret*, *Colmar*, *Muscat*, *Spanish Bon Cretien*, *Chrysanthemum*, Winter *Bon Cretien*; and for the North-East or North-West Walls, the *Katharine*, *Orange Bergamot*, *Rousellet*, *Worcester black Pear*: For Dwarfs, the *Bergamot*, *Windfor*, *Cuisse Madam*, *Swan's Egg*, &c. Plums for the best Walls, the Imperial blue and white *Perdigron*,

and the *Apricot Plum*; for the worst Walls and Dwarfs, the *Royal, Orleans, Violet, Muscle, Queen-Mother, Damascene, yellow Russet, Pear-Plum*, white *Bonum Magnum*, and the *Damson*. *Cherries* for East or West-Walls, or *Dwarfs or Standards*, the *May-Duke, Orleans, or Bloody-Heart*; and the *Morella* for a North Wall.

This Catalogue of Fruits, for all Expositions, will very well serve to furnish your best Fruit-Garden with a sufficient Variety; and for the pruning of Fruit-Trees, I refer you to the Months of *February and March*, and other Spring Months, where this Work is treated of in its proper Place, when the Season of the Year requires it; and I have only to observe here, that a discretionary pruning of Trees and Plants, has very much the same Tendency to vegetable Nature as letting of Blood to human Bodies; the Sap must be check'd in the one, as well as the Blood lessen'd in the other, to avoid irregular Motion and Confusion.

The PRODUCTS of this Month, of  
FRUITS, PLANTS, and FLOWERS.

THE Salad-Herbs of this Month, are *Cresses*, *Chervil*, *Mustard*, *Radish*, *Turnip*, *Rape*, *Spinage*, *Lettuce*, *Burnet*, *Tarragon*, young *Onions*, blanch'd *Sellery* and *Endive*.

We have now for Soup and other Kitchen Uses, *Parsley*, *Beets*, and all Sorts of aromatick Herbs: Some *Collyflowers*, *Artichokes*, *Peas* and *Beans*, and *Kidney-Beans* sown in *July*; and we have yet *Cucumbers*, and some *Melons*, with plenty of *Mushrooms*.

The Roots for boiling are *Carrots*, *Turnips*, *Parsnips*, *Potatoes*, *Skirrets*, *Scorzonera*, and *Beets*. And to use raw, we have *Onions*, *Garlick*, *Shallots*, and other Roots. We have *Chardones* in this Month.

Ripe Fruits in this Month, are some of the late *Peaches* and *Plums*, *Grapes*, *Figs*, and *Mulberries*, with some *Filberts* and *Walnuts*, and great Variety of

## Month of NOVEMBER. 221

of Pears and Apples, this being the chief Season for those Fruits.

The Flowers now blowing, are Anemones, Polyanthos, Carnations, Stock-Gillyflowers, Asters, Amaranths, double Violets, Saffron-Crocus, Colchicum, Cyclamen, African and French Marygolds, Marvel of Peru, single Wall-Flowers, &c.

In the GREE N-HOUSE there are Orange-Flowers, Myrtles, Geraniums, Amomum Plinii, Golden Apple, Aloes, Ficoides, Apocinums, Jessamines of several Kinds, Semper Virens, Pomegranates, Arbutus, Passion-Flowers, monthly Roses, and other Flowers of Trees and Shrubs.

## NOVEMBER.

### The Works of this Month.

**I**N the KITCHEN-GARDEN prepare a gentle Hot-Bed for the Cucumbers sown in October; and likewise

## 222 Month of NOVEMBER.

for *Kidney-Beans*, sown at the same time; but these are not to be together. Make Hot-Beds for *Asparagus*, to have some in *December*; and if your Nursery is without Roots, provide them from some old Plantations, which are worn out. Continue to sow *Lettuce*, *Cresses*, *Radish*, *Spinage*, &c. on a Hot-Bed.

Sow *Peas* and *Beans* of the *Hotspur* and *Spanish* Kinds, in open Ground; and if the Weather be fair, earth up those sown in *September*. Earth up *Selley*, and tie up *Endive* Plants for blanching. And now is the best time to cut down *Asparagus Hawm*, when it is turn'd yellow; it must be cut within two or three Inches of the Ground, and the Earth of the Alleys flung up upon the Beds; or if the *Asparagus* be worn, you are to give it a Covering of rich Dung not quite rotten. Instead of long Dung for *Asparagus*, a small Covering of Hen or Pigeon Dung has been preferr'd.

Prepare Beds for the planting of *Artichokes* and *Asparagus* in the Spring.  
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And cover well your *Artichokes* with long Dung to defend them against Frosts, otherwise they will be destroy'd in a severe Winter. House and cover with *Sand Carrots, Parsnips, &c.* and house *Cabbages*.

Trench Ground, and lay it up in Ridges to mellow; and in a frosty Season wheel on Dung and other Manures upon such Places as want to be enrich'd.

Plants are to be guarded against Frosts and shelter'd from cold Rains; and Trees to be stak'd, to defend them against violent Winds, common in this Month.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN continue to plant and remove Fruit-Trees, if the Weather be open. Begin to nail the tender Branches of *Fig-Trees* close to the Wall, before the great Frosts come on. And you may now begin to prune *Pears* and *Plums*; especially the *Dwarfs* and those on the *Espaliers*: But above all other Works this is the Month to prune the *Vines* for the Winter. Directions for which you will find in *January*.

'Tis now a good time to lay down Branches of the *Vine*, particularly such as we would have Fruit upon the following Year, to be set growing in Pots upon a Table at great Entertainments. The Branches for this Purpose are to be Shoots of the same Year, and so drawn through the Hole at the bottom of a Garden-Pot, that when it is fill'd with Earth, there may be a reasonable Number of Eyes or Buds above Ground. A strong Branch will bear eight or nine Bunches of *Grapes*.

This and the preceding Month (as well as *February* and *March*) is a proper time to make Nurseries for Stocks of all Sorts of Fruit-Trees. You may plant the best Plum-Suckers; or sow the Stones and Kernels, whereon to raise *Peaches* and *Apricots*, *Pears* and *Apples*. And you cannot easily chuse or make the Soil of your Nursery for *Wall-Trees* too rich; because Stocks should be vigorous.

Apply fresh Mould to the Roots of sickly Trees; and cover your most delicate Stone-Fruit and *Murals* for their Defence

Defence against the easterly and north-easterly Winds. And as to planting and sowing, 'tis a general Rule to plant moist, and sow moderately dry.

Gather your remaining Orchard-Fruit; which are best preserv'd from Frosts with clean Straw.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and Parterre, plant *Hyacinths*, *Junquils*, *Narcissus's* and *Polyanthos* in Pots, and plunge them into Hot-Beds, to blossom about *Christmas*. Lay down your *Auricula* Pots upon their Sides, the Plants towards the Sun, to drain them from Moisture, and preserve them from Frosts. Shelter young seedling Bulbs from the Frost; but give them daily Airings.

Cut down the Stalks of tall blowing Flowers that have done blossoming, within three Inches of the Root. Tie up all Trees and Shrubs to Stakes, otherwise by their being loose and at Liberty, the Winds will destroy them. Lay up Heaps of Earth for your several Sorts of Flowers, and make the proper Mixtures for Exoticks; obser-

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ving, that where the Ground is too stiff, it may be brought to the State of Loam, by adding to it a sufficient Quantity of Drift or Sea-Sand.

*Pæonies*, and some fibrous Roots may now be planted. If the Weather be open, we may yet transplant *Roses*, *Jessamines*, *Honeysuckles*, *Syringa* and *Lylac*. Unnail your *Passion-Trees* from the Wall, and lay them upon the Ground, that they may be cover'd with Straw in severe Frosts.

In the GREEN-HOUSE this Month, if the Weather be not very severe, open the Windows a little, especially if the Sun shines, and at the same time give Water to such Plants as require and can bear it. But by the middle of the Month, your tender Plants should be quite enclos'd in your Conservatory, and secured from the entrance of cold and sharp Winds.

If Frosts begin to set in, make a small Fire of Charcoal in your *Green-House*, and when it burns clear, hang it up near the Windows in the Night-time; or

or make Fires in Stoves. And when the Season proves extreamly piercing (which you may certainly know by the freezing of a moisten'd Cloth, or Dish of Water) light your Fires in your Stoves. When it does not freeze or rain, and the Sun shines clear, shew the Greens the Light through the Glass-Windows, but enclose them again at Night.

If any of the Trees in the *Green-House* grow tainted, make a Fire in your Stove, and open the Windows from Ten in the Morning till Three in the Afternoon, then closing the outside Shutters. If the *Aloes* grow too dry, expose them with Discretion to the Air, when clear, for a small space, and they will recover.

Prepare Matrasses, Boxes, Cases and Pots for tender Plants and Seedlings.

*The Works of this Month,  
HOW PERFORM'D.*

**A**S this Month is likewise a Season for *Plantations*, as well as the preceding  
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ceding one, and the Winter is now pretty far advanc'd, I shall here give the Reader Directions (lately publish'd) for the bringing of *Fruits to Perfection in the Winter*, so as to have all Sorts ripe at all times in the Year, by a particular Management in planting of the Trees.

*Cherries, Apricots, early Peaches, Nectarines, Currans, Gooseberries, &c.* are to be planted for this Purpose against a Paling of five Foot high, made after the following manner: The Stakes to support this Paling must be set about six Foot distance from one another; to which you are to nail whole Deal-boards of twelve Foot long, well-jointed to one another, and plough'd on the Edges, so as to set in Lathes, that thereby the Steam of the Dung, which is to lie at the back, may not get among the Plants; because where-ever such Steam comes, it will cause Mildews. The Deals are to be an Inch in thickness; for if they are not quite so thick, the Trees will be apt to be scorch'd upon the first Application of the hot Dung; and if they

they are thicker, the artificial Heat apply'd to their backs, upon the time it begins to decline, will not be powerful enough to warm them thorough, and then the Dung must be oftner refresh'd.

When the Paling is up, you are to mark out a Border on the South-side of it, about four Foot wide; and on the outside of the Border, fasten to the Ground, in a streight Line some Scandlings of Wood about four Inches thick, to rest Glass-Lights upon, which are to slope back to the Paling for sheltering the Fruit as Occasion requires; between these Glass-Lights must be Bars cut out of whole Deal, about four Inches wide, so made that the Glass-Lights may rest in them: These Bars must always remain fix'd, as in a Frame for a Hot-Bed. And if you have a Mind that the Lights should not slope so much as they must by this Fall from the Upright, you may have a Line of Deals on the top of the Paling, to project their whole breadth over the Trees, and so to let the tops of

230 *Month of November.*

the Glass-Lights fall in an Inch or two under them.

At each end of this Frame, must be a Door shaped to the profile of the Frame, to be opened either the one or the other, as the Wind happens to blow; always observing that the Door be open'd on that side only which is freest from the Air.

If a Frame of this Nature be made in the Summer Season, you may plant it the same Summer with Fruit-Trees, and the Trees will make very good Roots before Winter, and be so well stored with Sap against the following Spring, that they'll shew no Sign of their removal, but bear extremely. Besides, by this Summer Planting, the Trees seldom or never throw away their Strength in Autumn Shoots, or make any Attempts towards it, till *September* and *October*, when the Frosts prevent their Design.

The Trees planted must have time allow'd for the Juices to digest, before you begin to force them: Therefore the hot Dung is not to be applied to the

the back of the Paling before November. About the middle of this Month, or towards the end is time enough, to bring ripe *Cherries* in February: And at the same time likewise the Heat may be used for *Apricots*, so as to make the Masculine *Apricots* as large in February as *Duke-Cherries*, and ripen them the beginning of April. *Apricots*, tho' forc'd in this uncommon Season, will thrive and prosper well for many Years; but our *Cherries* do not bear this Alteration in Nature so well. Some forward Sorts of *Plums* will ripen about the end of April; and the *Anne-Peach* at the same time. The early *Nectarine* being thus forc'd, would ripen with the Masculine *Apricot*. And as to *Gooseberries*, we may have green Fruit fit for Tarts in January and February; and ripe *Gooseberries* and *Currans* in March and April.

In this Frame you might also plant a Row or two of *Strawberries*, which would ripen at the end of February, or beginning of March. And amongst the Fruit you may mix here and there a monthly

monthly *Rose-Tree*; and have a Border planted with early *Tulips*, *Hyacinths*, *Junquils*, *Narcissus*, and other Flowers, which by the forcing Heats would make a kind of Summer all the Winter.

The Trees planted in these Frames must be close to the Paling, contrary to the Methods of planting against Walls; for the Roots will run under the Pales, and draw Nourishment equally from the Earth about them, but with Walls it is otherwise. The Trees need not be planted at a greater distance than four or five Feet: And those that have stood seven or eight Years against Walls, may be remov'd to these forcing Frames without any Danger: As to pruning these Trees, the same Methods are to be follow'd as recommended for other Trees in *February*; but the Season for doing it is not the same, for in the forcing Frames our Spring begins in *November*; but in the other case it does not begin till the end of *January* or *February*. The Trees are to be prun'd and nailed to the Pales  
(every

(every Branch as close to the Pales as may be) about a Week before the forcing Heat is apply'd; and all the Glasses to be put up as soon as they are pruned. The hot Dung to be laid to the back of the Pales, ought to be toss'd up in an Heap some Days before it is us'd, that it may yield a Heat every where alike: And when it is fit to be applied to the Pales, you must lay it four Foot wide at the Base; and let it slope to two Foot at the top, the height in all being at first within four Inches of the top of the Pales, and in six Weeks time it will sink to about three Foot, when you are to apply fresh Dung. The first Heat does little more than swell the Buds of the Trees, and bring them to a green Colour; the second forwards their blossoming; and the third brings the Fruit to Maturity. It helps very much the blossoming of the Trees, to cover them with the Glass-Lights, when the Frosts happen: But no Opportunity of Showers should be deny'd them, if the Weather be tolerably mild, till the Buds begin to stir; after

after that, the Glasses are to remain over them constantly till the Sun begins to have some Power. When the Sun shines warm, and the Wind is not too sharp, let the Doors of your Frame be opened; and if this does not happen during a Fortnight's space, then open the Doors at both ends, and put up Matts or Canvas over the Doorways to correct the Winds, and cause the Air to circulate in the Frames.

About three Changes of Dung will suffice to bring your *Cherries* to Ripe-ness in *February*, allowing each Parcel to remain a Month at the back of the Pales: But if *April* proves cold, the forcing Heat is to be continued till *May*, for *Plums*, *Peaches*, *Nectarines* and *Apricots*. Where these forcing Frames are kept, the Dung when it has lost its Heat, may be laid into Heaps to rot, for the Improvement of Land.

There are also recommended Frames of this Kind, for the early maturing of *Peas*, *Beans*, *Cabbage-Lettuce*, *Sal-lads*, and other Herbs and Plants, for the Use of the Kitchen; but as this

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may be done by the Assistance of Hot-Beds, I think it needless to trouble the Reader with them.

*The PRODUCTS of this Month, of  
FRUITS, PLANTS, and FLOWERS.*

WE have now for Sallads, the small Herbs on the Hot-Bed, with *Burnets*, *Cabbage*, *Lettuce*, *Sellery* and *Endive blanch'd*, and young *Onions*. And we have this Month *Cucumbers* upon those Plants which were sown in *July*, if they have been well guarded from Rain and Frosts. In the *Green-House*, *Collyflowers*, and some *Artichokes*.

The Herbs and Plants we have now for boiling, are *Cabbages*, and the Sprouts of *Cabbages*, some few *Savoy-Cabbages*, and *Spinage*. And the Roots for this Month are *Carrots*, *Parsnips*, *Turnips*, *Beets*, *Skirrets*, *Horse-Radish*, *Potatoes*, *Onions*, *Shallots*, and *Rocambole*.

Pot-Herbs, are *Sellery*, *Parsley*, *Sorrel*, *Thyme*, *Savory*, *Beet-Leaves*, and *Clary*

236 Month of DECEMBER.

Clary out of the Garden. And of dry'd Herbs, we have Mint, Sweet-Marjoram, and Marygold Flowers.

The Fruits that are now ripe, are some Grapes, Peaches, and Figs of the late Kinds; Apples and Pears of several Sorts, such as the St. Germain, La Chasseree, the Ambret, Colmar, Crassau, and Swan's-Egg; Walnuts, Medlars and Services.

Of Flowers we have this Month, some Carnations in the House, single Anemonies, Gentianella, Polyanthos's, Stock-Gillyflowers, double Violets, and strip'd Lillies. And Shrubs now in Flower, are the Laurustinus, Myrtle, Jessamine, Geranium, Ficoides, Aloes, Amomum Plinii, Leonurus, the Golden-Apple, and Passion-Tree.

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DECEMBER.

*The Works of this Month.*

**I**N the KITCHEN-GARDEN, we must now look carefully after our Hot-Beds, and add to their Heat if they begin

begin to cool, by lining them with hot Dung. And towards the middle of the Month, make a Hot-Bed for *Asparagus*, in like manner as that made in November. Sow upon Hot-Beds *Lettuce*, *Radish*, *Cresses*, *Mustard*, and other Herbs which are hot, to cut for small Sallads.

In open Weather you may sow early *Peas* and *Beans* of the same Kinds, and in the same manner as directed in November and the preceding Months. And as Vermin now very much destroy your Roots and Seeds, you are to set Traps to catch them.

This is the time to dig, trench, and dress Ground against the Spring, and make such like preparatory Works abroad; and the Evenings being long, the careful Gardiner will employ himself in preparing and fitting up his Garden-Tools, and making such Shelters for tender Plants, as the severe Season of the Year requires.

Guard against the Violence of Frosts all your tender Plants. And the Weather being frosty, continue to bring into

238 Month of DECEMBER.

into the Garden the necessary Manures.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, this being a Month when the Juices in Plants and Trees are most of all at rest, there is little left for a Lover of a Fruit-Garden to perform, except (when the Season will permit) the continuing the pruning of *Vines*, and those other Works which were left unfinish'd the foregoing Month.

You may at the latter-end of this Month prune and nail Wall Fruit-Trees and Standards that are hardy; tho' 'tis better deferr'd a Month or two longer. And you may as yet set all Sorts of Kernel-Stones; but *November* is a more proper Seafon.

Examine Orchard Fruit-Trees, and take away such Branches as make Confusion; covering every considerable Wound with a mixture of Bees-Wax, Rosin and Tar, equal in Quantities, and of Tallow abcut half the Quantity of any of the others; which are to be melted together in an earthen Vessel well

well glaz'd, and with a painting Brush dipp'd into it, the Wound is to be covered.

In frosty Weather you may now destroy Snails in every Corner of your Garden, particularly behind the Stems of *Wall-Trees*, where they harbour in great Clusters.

If the Weather be open and mild, you may remove or plant most Sorts of hardy Trees that shed their Leaves in the Winter.

In the FLOWER-GARDEN and Green-House, provide Shelters for your tender Flowers, such as choice *Anemones* and *Ranunculus's*, for now the great Frosts begin.

Pick off dead and rotted Leaves from your exotick Plants, lest they infect the whole. Give but little Water to your Green-House Plants ; and besure observe this Rule, that *Aloes*, *Euphorbiums*, *Indian-Figs*, *Torch-Thistles* and *Sedums* have none at all till the latter-end of *March*.

In warming your Green-House with artifi-

240 Month of DECEMBER.

artificial Heats, you are not to be over-hasty, but let in as much Sun as possible, which being a natural Heat, is the most agreeable to your tender Plants. The chief Business is to keep out Frosts; to effect which, the Doors and Windows of your *Green-House* must be well matted, and guarded from the piercing Air.

But as no Plant can live without Air, therefore to recruit it in the House, and feed the Plants therewith without pinching them, it is adviseable, that at the end of your *Green-House* there should be an Antichamber, through which you are to pass to the House; which Chamber will have fresh Air from abroad every time you go into it, and upon opening the Door of it into the *Green-House*, the Air will there mix with the other that has been pent up, and impregnate it with new Parts, by which means it will contribute to the Vegetation of Plants, without coming too suddenly upon them.

The latter-end of this Month being a very severe Season, those Gentlemen  
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that have *Water-Works* in their Gardens, are to cover their Fountain-Pipes, and the Stone of those Works, with Stable-Litter, to preserve them from the Frosts, which will otherwise crack and destroy the Stone.

As to **G R A V E L - W A L K S**, this is the Month that they are commonly turn'd up in Ridges to destroy the Weeds ; and so they are to continue till *April*, when they are to be new laid down.

But this Method of managing our Walks at this time of Year, is by many objected against ; because, besides being depriv'd of the Benefit of them all the Winter, it doth not answer the end of the Practice, but rather the contrary : Turning the Walks up in Ridges, kills indeed the present Weeds ; but for the very same Reason that the Husbandman stirs and tills his Land to enrich and fertilise it ; so this turning and ridging of Walks is a real Tillage, and adds Fertility to them, to the future Increase of Grass and Weeds.

This consider'd, if constant rolling after Rains and Frost will not effectually kill the Moss and Weeds of your Gravel-Walks, the best way, if they must be turn'd, is to stay till April, and then turn and lay them down at the same time.

*The Works of this Month,  
HOW PERFORM'D.*

**W**HAT I shall say of Works in this Month, is something farther relating to the ripening of *Fruits in the Winter*, and other Curiosities of Art; it being esteem'd a greater Excellency to produce a single *Cucumber* or *Cherry* at *Christmas*, than to bring to Maturity loads of them in their natural Seasons.

In *December* and *January* we may have some green *Peas*, by the help of the forcing Frames mentioned in the preceding Month; or otherwise by the Assistance of Hot-Beds. And we may have *Cucumbers* fit for the Table, eve-

ry Month in the Year: The common natural *Cucumbers* last tolerable good till the end of *August*, tho' they run upon the Ground; and if we take care to let some *Cucumber* Vines run up Sticks against Walls, they will have very fair Fruit till the end of *October*, but especially if they are cover'd in the Night from Frosts; and in *November* and *December* a Gardiner among his *Cucumber* Plants, of various Ages and Degrees of Growth, may have Fruit set so as to be brought to Perfection, and cut on *New-Years-Day*.

The times of sowing *Cucumbers* for Winter ripening, are to be thus observ'd; begin to sow Seed on the natural Ground, to transplant them upon a moderate Hot-Bed the latter-end of *July*, and continue your sowing every Week till the latter-end of *August*; and those Plants that are sown about the latter end of *August* will begin to shew Fruit the beginning of *October*: In *September* sow three times, viz. about the 9<sup>th</sup>, the 19<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> Days of that Month; and those sown on the last of

those Days, will bear Fruit fit to be cut the 1<sup>st</sup> of January: Then you may sow in October, and have a good Crop in February, with good Management.

To bring *Cherries* in December, it has been practis'd to pull off all the Blossoms of a Tree as soon as they were budding out in the Spring, and the Tree kept very dry from Rains all the Summer; and about the end of July or in August, giving it gentle Waterings, by little and little, about the end of September it has been in full Blossom, when Glasses are to be kept over it, and at the end of October, if the Weather be cold, or beginning of November, Dung is to be apply'd at the back of the Pales, and renew'd as directed in November for your forcing Frames. The *Morello Cherry*, which is apt to come late, will hang a long time upon the Tree, even till the end of October, and if such Trees were shelter'd from Frosts with Matts or Glasses, there is no doubt but the Fruit might remain a Month longer upon the Tree, and perhaps till December.

cember. This *Cherry* is likewise very inclinable to blossom twice in the Year, the first about the end of *April*, and the second blossom about the end of *July*: And therefore 'tis good to take off all the Spring-Blossoms from a Tree or two, to make them blossom the better for Winter-Fruit.

*Currans* will remain good upon the Trees till *October*, if the Bushes are well matted up as soon as the Fruit is colour'd; but the Matts are to be put up in a very dry Season. And 'tis the Opinion of many Gardiners, that we have many Sorts of Fruits which will hang upon the Trees all the Year about, and be fair to the Eye all that time, if they are kept from the Frosts: But as it is natural for Trees to disburden themselves of the load of Fruit, you are to begin to cover them before they are ripe, otherwise they will be in danger of dropping from the Trees.

Besides the Paling and Frames for ripening of Fruit in the Winter, describ'd in the preceding Month, some curious Gentlemen advise the building

## 246 Month of DECEMBER.

of Walls, with Fire-places at the back, at twelve or fourteen Foot distance from one another; the Flues whereof to be made with various Turnings till you come near the top of the Wall, by which means the whole Wall may be regularly warm'd at once: And these Walls are to have Frames and Glasses in the same manner as us'd against the Paling, already treated of. The Walls of this Kind seem to be justify'd in the Observations I have made, that a *Vine* or other Fruit-Tree planted against a Chimney where a Fire is constantly kept, or against the back of an Oven frequently us'd, will shoot and ripen its Fruit much earlier than in any Exposure to the Sun against a common Wall; which plainly shews Fruit may be forc'd by Fire.

And not only Fruit, but Plants of all Kinds may be forc'd by Fire as well as Dung: For there is a Method of making a Hot-Bed by means of Fire, for the Use of those Gardiners who have not an Opportunity of getting Horse-Dung. This Hot-Bed is thus manag'd;

manag'd; you are to make a Frame of Brick-work of any length, but as wide only as a common Hot-Bed, to have a Fire-place at one end, to pass into a Flue, which is to wind from Side to Side till it reaches the other end, and discharges its Smoke by a Chimney; the top of these Flues may be cover'd with square Tiles, and when the intermediate Spaces between the Flues are fill'd with coarse Sand, cover the whole with square Tiles, and raise the Wall about ten Inches above the Pavement, so that you may cover the Pavement as deep with Sand, if there be Occasion; then upon this Sand place such Frames as are commonly us'd for Hot-Beds, with Wire at the bottom, to hold the Earth in them, and that the Earth may receive the Heat of the Sand. This Bed, by the Heat of the Flues when the Fire is lighted, we are told, may be made as useful as any Hot-Bed, and be more lasting and less troublesome: But, in my Opinion, this Discovery, and indeed most others of the like Kind; for which some of our Writers  
of

248 Month of DECEMBER.

of Gardening value themselves, are in their Nature so trifling, as to be of little real Service either to the Gentleman or Gardiner, and are rather Speculative than Practical.

The PRODUCTS of this Month, of  
FRUITS, PLANTS, and FLOWERS.

**O**N the Hot-Bed, we have this Month Sallads of small Herbs, with *Mint*, *Taragon*, *Burnet*, *Cabbage-Lettuces* preserv'd under Glasses; and some *Cresses* and *Chervil* upon the natural Ground, which with their high Tafte help the Sallads of this Seafon. To these we are to add blanched *Sellery* and *Endive*.

For Soups and the Kitchen-Use, we have Variety of Herbs, such as *Sage*, *Thyme*, *Savory*, *Beet-Leaves*, *Parsley*, *Sorrel*, *Spinage*, *Sellery* and *Leeks*, tops of young *Peas*, &c. And also *Sweet-Marjoram*, dried *Marygold* Flowers, and dry'd *Mint*. The Roots for this

Month are *Carrots*, *Parsnips*, *Turnips*, *Potatoes*, and others of the last Month.

We have now many Sorts of *Cabbages*, and their Sprouts for boiling. *Asparagus* upon Hot-Beds; and if you have been diligent and careful, you'll yet find some *Cucumbers* upon the Plants sown in *July* and *August*. In the Conservatory we have some *Artichokes* and *Collyflowers* preserv'd in Sand.

In the FRUIT-GARDEN, this Month, we have nothing to boast of but *Pears* and *Apples*; and of the latter we have but a few, though there are yet plenty of *Pears* against Walls, particularly of the St. Germain, *Ambret*, and the *Colmar*.

The Flowers we have now, are single *Anemonies*, *Stock-Gillyflowers*, strip'd *Lillies*, single *Wall-Flowers*, *Primroses*, *Snow-Drops*, black *Hellebore*, Winter *Aconite*, *Polyanthos*; and in the Hot-Beds *Hyacinths*, and *Narcissus's*.

In

250 Month of DECEMBER.

In the GREEN-HOUSE there are several Trees and Shrubs this Month in flower, viz. the *Laurus-Tinus*, *Glas-tenbury-Thorn*, *Geranium*, *Thlapsi semper virens*, *Jessamines* of several Kinds, *Ficoides*, *Aloes*: And the *Arbutus*, or *Strawberry-Tree*, *Amomum Plinii*, *Orange*, *Lemon*, *Citron*, *Olive*, and *Pomegranate*, are now in fruit.

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